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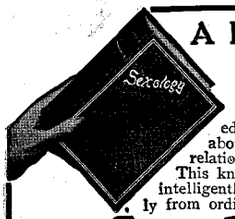

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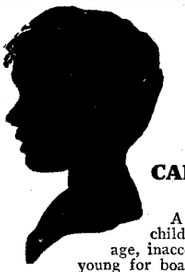

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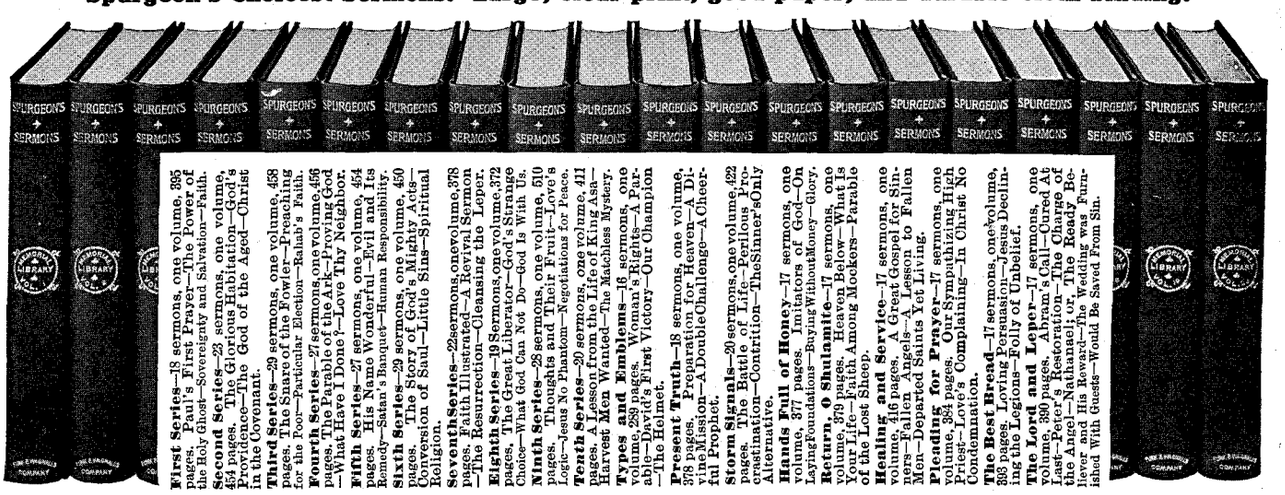

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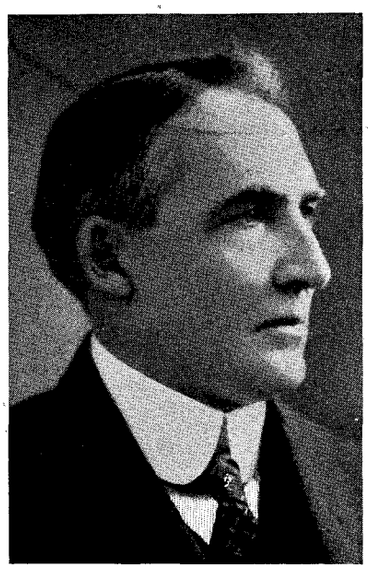
VOL. XLI., No. 6 NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1059

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE REPUBLICAN KEY-NOTE IN OHIO

SELDOM have political inferences been more conflicting than in summing up the work of the Ohio Republican Convention which selected Warren J. Harding to contest for the Governorship with Judson Harmon and adopted a platform praising the Payne Tariff, eulogizing the Administration of William H. Taft, and placing that distinguished Ohioan in nomination for reelection in 1912. Interpretations of the significance of this convention and prophecies of what will follow seem to vary as widely as the political affiliations and personal tastes and fancies of the interpreters. "Standpatism triumphs," exclaims the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.); but according to the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) it is a "signal victory that James R. Garfield has won in his splendid fight for progressive principles." The platform "will satisfy Mr. Roosevelt in its main principles," asserts the Indianapolis *Star* (Rep.); but the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) calls it a "deliberate rebuff" to the former President. The Indianapolis *Star* declares, too, that on this platform "progressives and regulars can meet in harmony"; other papers find it to be a "futile effort to unite the stand-patters and the progressives," which the New York *American* (Ind.) believes will only emphasize the "irreconcilable differences in the party." Most of the Republican editors profess to believe that Mr. Harding was the strongest available candidate, altho the New York *Press* (Rep.) agrees with its Democratic contemporaries that his nomination simply insures Governor Harmon's reelection.



WARREN J. HARDING,
Whom the Ohio Republicans have picked to run for Governor against Judson Harmon.

The nomination of Mr. Harding, a former Lieutenant-Governor, and at one time a supporter of Senator Foraker, is looked upon by the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) as a move to bring the Foraker element back into line. Other papers believe that it is especially gratifying to the Administration because it is accompanied by the defeat of the candidate of the Cox machine in Cincinnati, to which, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, (Ind.) "Mr. Taft has been always antagonistic."

The "key-note speech" of the convention was delivered by Representative Longworth in his capacity of temporary chairman. He paid his respects to the head of the Democratic State ticket as a "big, forceful individual; a keen, shrewd politician, always on the job; a man of unlimited ambition, with amazing confidence in himself and in his lucky star." He paid a tribute to the President, had a good word for the insurgents, mentioning Senator Beveridge and Representative Murdock by name, and touched upon the tariff as follows:

"The Payne Tariff Law as it stands to-day, fortified by the Tariff Commission, with ample funds to carry out its functions, is no stand-pat law. It is an immense advance in the direction of a thoroughly scientific American tariff. A tariff which, while yielding ample revenue, while maintaining the American wage scale, while enabling the American producer to compete in the American market with the foreign producer, will place as little burden as possible upon the consumer of articles of daily necessity.

"In all that I have said I do not want to be understood as by any means apologizing for the Payne Law. On the contrary, I make this statement, and I do so deliberately, that the Payne Law as a whole, with whatever imperfections it may have, is the best tariff law that has been enacted under our old system of making tariffs."

The utterances of the Columbus platform upon the tariff are taken by the press to indicate that, on this point at least, the Republicans will make a "stand-pat" campaign. The paragraphs dealing with the Administration and the Payne Tariff are as follows:

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"Recognizing inequalities due to changing conditions or that otherwise may be found to exist, Congress has provided a tariff board, with an ample appropriation, for the investigation of the differences in the cost of production at home and abroad, so that if any rates are found to be higher than necessary to afford labor a high wage and capital a fair return, those rates will be reduced."

In thus avowedly making the tariff the principal issue in the coming campaign, the Washington *Star* (Ind.) congratulates the Ohio Republicans on their "wisdom and fighting purpose"; now "we shall see a campaign worthy of national notice." On the other hand, the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) believes that "if this is to be the model tariff plank for other State conventions and the standard for the Congressional campaign," it will spell opportunity for the opposition.

While the Republican papers admit the strength of Governor Harmon in Ohio, and are not making many prophecies of certain victory in the State, they all with one accord congratulate President Taft on what the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) calls a personal triumph "as well deserved as it is complete and overwhelming." By some editors the action of the Ohio Convention is taken to involve the future of the Republican party and its present National leadership. By the nomination of a man pleasing to both radicals and conservatives, and the adoption of a platform embodying a number of progressive principles, including an indorsement of conservation, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that the party in Ohio will present a united front to the enemy. Other Republican journals, notably the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, prophesy the crumbling of "insurgency." The New York *Times* (Ind.) goes even farther, and, taking this event in connection with the set-back administered to Mr. Bryan in Nebraska, declares that in these two States the "flood of radicalism" has been checked. And, adds *The Times*, altho these are but "two States out of forty-six," their example may be construed as indicative of a nation-wide "popular and party reaction against radical and Populistic extremes in politics."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) looks at things in a very different light, and remarks that nothing better could have happened for the prospects of Governor Harmon's reelection than the adoption of a platform excessively praising the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, and which Mr. Garfield could not stand on. *The Record* sees in this situation proof that the Republicans in the President's State were never "in so completely demoralized a condition." In spite of these efforts to get together, the Harrisburg *Patriot* (Dem.) is assured that the Republican party in Ohio "is split and torn by faction, arising out of personal animosities and jealousies, and so divided on the tariff, the one great issue of American politics at present, that Governor Judson Harmon's reelection was almost a certainty anyhow." The Charleston *Post* (Dem.) admits that Representative Longworth sounded a key-note for the Ohio campaign, but "it is a note in which the Democrats of that State will sing their song of victory." In an editorial headed "Taft Surrenders Ohio," the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) goes on to say that perhaps he has surrendered even more:

"In the President's own State the party officially presents itself as the defender of everything that is regular—of the tariff, of Cannonism, of Aldrichism, of privilege, of extravagance, and of all the abuses of government which the public is most emphatically protesting against.

"Mr. Taft may believe that he escapes responsibility for the inevitable defeat next fall by allowing the State bosses to select the candidate who is to lead the ticket to disaster; but he can not escape the fact that Ohio is his own State, that his own Administration is on trial, and that in this political crisis he has deliberately cast his lot with the Aldriches, the Cannons, the Paynes, and the Dalzells.

"The action of the Ohio Republican Convention will be felt far beyond the borders of that State during the coming campaign. It will discourage progressive Republicans wherever there are progressive Republicans, and it will bring to Democrats everywhere a new conviction that the Democratic party still has a great political mission."

TAXLESS MINNESOTA

THOSE two inevitables, "death and taxes," are likely to be dissociated before long, at least in the State of Minnesota, if we are to believe a recent press dispatch from Minneapolis. It appears that there is more than enough money in the State treasury to meet the expenses of the current year. By next October there will be a surplus of nearly $4,000,000; and "unless somebody steals the money or the legislature devises a way to get rid of the abundant cash meantime," remarks the New York *Commercial*, on October 1, 1911, there will be $1,700,000 after all State expenses for 1911 have been met. This state of affairs, which, it is reported, will do away with the levying of any direct taxes for 1911, is due to the settling of a number of lawsuits, lumber cases, railroad-tax cases, inheritance-tax cases, and others, and the revenue following upon the court decisions.

While the "present plethoric condition" of the State treasury is in part due to these "fortuitous circumstances," the Minneapolis *Journal* believes that it gives positive assurance that the State tax may hereafter be steadily diminished and "finally wiped out altogether." To this end *The Journal* urges the legislature and the State's fiscal officers to bend their efforts.

To the Birmingham *Age-Herald* the news from Minnesota is simply another indication of "the trend away from property taxes toward the taxation of those who can the more easily bear the burden of the maintenance of State government." *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* call attention to Minnesota's policy in handling her natural resources as an important factor in bringing about this impending taxlessness. Says the Norfolk paper:

"This fortunate condition of Minnesota's finances is largely due to the far-sighted policy pursued by the Gopher Common-

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wealth in handling natural resources belonging to the State. Instead of disposing of her public lands and the mineral and water-power wealth in which the State is rich, to private interests to be exploited for private gain, Minnesota has consistently held all these natural resources intact and in trust for the benefit of all her people. Mineral rights, water-power rights, and timber rights are not sold in fee, but leased for limited periods and under conditions as to operation which make for intelligent conservation, while at the same time bringing into the State treasury an ever-increasing revenue. It is the royalties on these leases which have enabled Minnesota to cut down its taxes gradually and steadily until to-day its people find themselves relieved of all necessity of making any direct contribution to the support of the State government.

"The experience and the lesson it teaches are such as may well be taken to heart by the Washington agency in handling the public lands in the West and the vast mineral and other natural wealth of Alaska."

There is to be observed on the part of several editors a disposition to doubt whether Minnesota is indeed "financing itself without taxes." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* admits, then, if such were truly the case that enterprising State would present a "unique example." *The Public Ledger*, however, sees only an unexpected surplus produced at this time by a number of delayed collections, and goes on to say:

"But these collections are evidently of taxes, and taxes of the same general classes that are relied upon by nearly all the States. In Pennsylvania the taxes on corporations, including that on gross earnings, are the chief source of State revenue. In Minnesota these and other taxes seem to have been made so high that their collection was delayed, or else that the revenue produced exceeds the needs of the State.

"They have some queer economic notions in the West, but the idea that taxes on lumber, on railroad earnings, and on inheritances are not taxes, because not direct, can hardly be made much of in a State that is in constant insurrection against the tariff because of its tax on the 'ultimate consumer.'"

THE FATE OF THE FUR SEALS

ON THE Pribilof Islands is a herd of fur seals quite ignorant of the quarrel now being waged concerning them. Yet the quarrel is serious. On March 15, President Taft sent a special message to Congress on the subject, and a bill, leaving the matter of the fur seals at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, was drafted. This action was consequent upon, if not the direct outgrowth of, an investigation made by a committee of the Camp-Fire Club, of which committee William T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx Zoological Park, is chairman. The terms of the drafted bill were satisfactory to the Camp-Fire Club's committee, and they expected there would be no further slaughter of seals in the future. But when they heard of Secretary Nagel's recent order to kill off part of the herd "for the herd's good" they objected. In the course of correspondence accusations were made by Mr. Hornaday to the effect that Walter I. Lembkey, of the Fur Seal Board of the Bureau of Fisheries, was interested in the seal industry and that he had influenced Secretary Nagel and Commissioner Bowers to issue that order. On May 23, Secretary Nagel wrote to Mr. Hornaday as follows:

"You are of the opinion that in the mean time the preservation of the seal herds would be furthered by a closed season upon the islands for a certain number of years. As to this there is, to say the least, a difference of opinion. Those who have been charged with the responsibility to investigate these conditions advise that a cessation of the killing will only play into the hands of the pelagic sealers. They are of the opinion that the killing of a large proportion of the male seals is not only safe but conduces to the preservation of the herd. It is proposed for the present to proceed upon this theory, as Congress is understood to have contemplated when the law was enacted. The President and the State Department are fully advised of what it is proposed to do. I think it right to advise you, because you seem to contemplate steps to have the policy of this department reversed. Inasmuch as the season is approaching, any action of that kind ought to be taken promptly."

Secretary Nagel also asked the Camp-Fire Club to furnish specific charges against Special Agent Lembkey. Secretary Nagel is now on his way to Alaska, and in his absence Benjamin S. Cable, Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor, declares the charges against Mr. Lembkey have been investigated and found "without any basis whatever in fact." The New York *Times* (Dem.) observes on this question:

"If that charge is true Mr. Lembkey is manifestly unfit to continue as a member of the board. It is not necessary for the Camp-Fire Club to prove that the official report of 140,000 seals remaining in a herd once numbering millions is grossly exaggerated, altho it is a matter of supreme interest if the club's estimate of but 60,000 seals now left is correct. It is not even necessary to prove the further charge that, under Secretary Nagel, 'representatives of the United States Government on the Pribilof Islands have permitted female and young seals to be killed, skinned, and sold in defiance of law.' The Fur Seal Board must be purged of members who have any commercial interest in the depletion of the herd. This accomplished, the abuses of which Mr. Hornaday complains will cease."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), on the other hand, presents an array of experts who urge that the only way to preserve the herd is to kill the superfluous males. The extermination, they say, is due wholly to pelagic sealers, and notably to the Japanese. To quote Dr. David Starr Jordan, one of the experts:

"There, around the first of August, when the female seals seek the open ocean for food, these Japanese sealers form a cordon of boats, through which the breeding seals must pass to get to their feeding banks. Naturally large numbers of them are killed, and the death of every female seal means the death of her unborn young, and the starvation of her pup on shore, thereby trebling the destruction. The male seals stick to the islands in the summer, so practically the entire catch of the pelagic sealers consists of females. It is this, and this alone, which threatens the extinction of the herd.

"On the other hand, the killing off of superfluous male seals in no way injures the herd. In fact, when the number of males is too great the fierce fighting on the outer border of the rookeries disturbs the breeding. In 1896 I saw 4,000 young males

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY,

Director of the Bronx Zoological Gardens, New York City, who is protesting against the action of the Department of Commerce and Labor in ordering the killing off of large numbers of the male seals on the Pribilof Islands.

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fighting to get into the rookeries every day. Some of the older males which barred their way weighed 400 or 500 pounds apiece and were as strong as grizzly bears. The fighting was often very fierce indeed."

In this Dr. Frederick A. Lucas, director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and many others agree. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) believes that "Secretary Nagel is, beyond question, as eager as the Camp-Fire Club to preserve the seals," and the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) believes that the information furnished by Dr. Jordan and the other experts would make a long investigation of this matter unnecessary. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) is with the officials as against the club, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) remarks, "what a refreshing thing it would be to see the United States take a positive attitude about pelagic sealing and then see that the herd gets adequate protection." But the New York *World* (Dem.) concludes:

"The charges made by the Camp-Fire Club that Secretary Nagel has failed to prevent the slaughter of seal on the Pribilof Islands and that employees of the department have a personal interest in seal-killing are an added reason for turning on the light by electing a Democratic Congress that will make a sweeping investigation into the condition of the National Government. This is a comparatively small matter, but it goes to show the wide-spread necessity for a house-cleaning."

THE BOY SCOUTS

MORE THAN ten years ago Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, believing that the gang spirit which asserts itself so strongly in the average boy could be utilized as a force for education and human service, organized the first "tribes" of Seton or Woodcraft Indians. Altho this movement spread until more than a hundred thousand boys were enrolled, its growth was less rapid than that of a younger organization, the Boy Scouts, founded in England two and a half years ago by Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell with Mr. Seton's cooperation. It is now announced that the two movements, which are essentially the same in purpose and organization, have been merged, the Seton Indians to be known henceforth as the Boy Scouts of America. The object of the movement, as defined by Sir Robert, "is to seize the boy's character in its red-hot stage of enthusiasm and to wield it into the right shape and encourage and develop its individuality, so that the boy may become a good man and a valuable citizen for our country." While many forms of boys' clubs and brigades have the same ideal, they apparently lack the flexibility of the Scout movement, which has already enrolled 400,000 boys in England alone, and is spreading rapidly, we are told, in Canada and the United States. The scheme lays special emphasis on outdoor recreation and self-training. The need for such an organization, in this country in particular, is thus set forth by Mr. Seton in the official handbook of the Boy Scouts in America:

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ERNEST THOMPSON SETON,

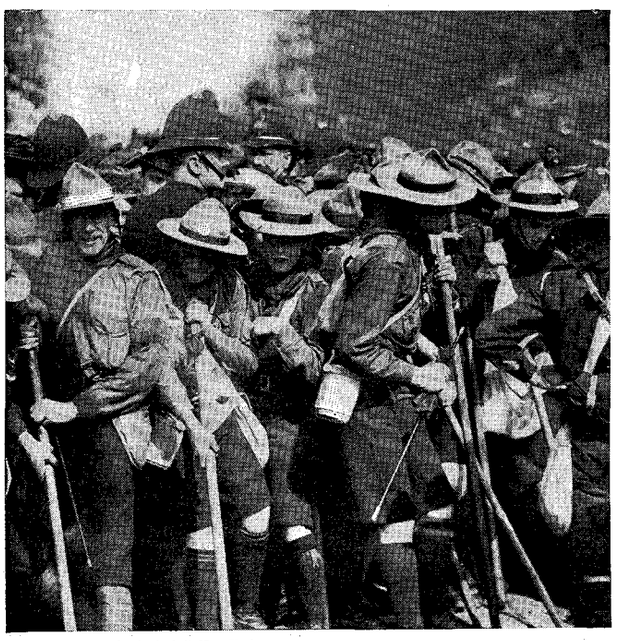
Whose organization of 100,000 "Seton Indians" forms the nucleus of the Boy Scout movement in the United States.

"Every American boy a hundred years ago lived either on a farm or in such close touch with farm life that he reaped its benefits. He had all the practical knowledge that comes from country surroundings: that is, he could ride, shoot, skate, run, swim; he was handy with tools; he could manage domestic animals; he knew the woods; he was physically strong, self-reliant, resourceful, well developed in body and brain. . . .

"We have lived to see an unfortunate change. Partly through the growth of immense cities, with the consequent specialization of industry, so that each individual has been required to do one small specialty and shut his eyes to everything else, with the resultant perpetual narrowing of the mental horizon; partly through the decay of small farming, which would have offset this condition, for each mixt farm was a college of handicraft; and partly through the established forms of religion losing their hold, we see a very different type of youth in the country to-day. . . . . .

"The personal interest in athletics has been largely superseded by an interest in spectacular games which unfortunately tend to divide the nation into two groups: the few overworked champions in the arena, and the great crowd, content to do nothing but sit on the benches and look on, while indulging their tastes for tobacco and alcohol.

"It is this last that is turning so many thoughtful ones against baseball, football, etc. This, it will be seen, is a reproduction of the condition that ended in the fall of Rome. In her days of growth every man was a soldier; in the end a few great gladiators were in the arena, to be watched and applauded by the millions who personally knew nothing at all of fighting or heroism."



By courtesy of "The Outlook," New York.

BOY SCOUTS IN SERVICE.

They are assisting the London police in keeping back the crowds at the late King Edward's funeral.

From the same official handbook, prepared by Mr. Seton and Sir Robert Baden-Powell, we glean the following facts about the organization of the movement. Scouts, who must be between the ages of twelve and eighteen, are listed in three ratings, tenderfoot or probationary, second-class, and first-class, for each of which certain definite practical tests have to be passed to gain the rank and its insignia. Each group of six or eight scouts forms a patrol, with patrol leader and corporal. Three or more patrols form a troop which is headed by a "scoutmaster," usually a young man older than the lads in the troop. There are also local committees of scout-masters and others interested in work among boys, city and State councils, and the national president, the Chief Scout. As far as is possible the boys wear a comfortable free-and-easy uniform of flannel shirt, short khaki trousers with stockings turned down at the knee, a neckerchief of the patrol colors, a khaki haversack, all topped

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off with a flat-brimmed, khaki-color hat. Their only weapon is a light staff. Mr. R. D. Blumenfield, editor of the London *Daily Express*, describes the requirements for promotion and reward in an article in *The Outlook*:

"The Scout never comes to the end of his lessons. Having climbed one height, another height always rises before him. Before he may wear a first-class badge he must satisfy examiners in ten matters: First, he must be able to swim fifty yards. He must have a shilling in the savings-bank. He must be able to send and receive a message, either in semaphore or Morse, sixteen letters per minute. As a test in self-reliance he is sent off on a two days' journey by himself, or with only one other Scout. On returning, he must write an intelligible report of things seen. Then he must know how to deal with various accidents—ice-breaking, electric shock, drowning, runaway carriage, and so on. He must prove that he can make a damper, cook a hunter's stew, skin and cook a rabbit, or pluck and cook a bird. He must read a map and draw sketch-maps; use an ax for felling timber; and judge distance, area, size, numbers, height, and weight within 25 per cent. error. Finally, he must bring in a tenderfoot, trained by himself in the points required for a tenderfoot badge.

"From a first-class Scout he may rise higher and ever higher by way of badges of merit. The King's Scouts win badges showing they have passed tests in such branches of Scoutcraft as seamanship, marksmanship, ambulance work, signaling, and the craft of the guide. Other badges of merit are given for proficiency in different kinds of work. The idea here is to encourage boys to do their work well. The boy with engineering instincts builds an aeroplane that will really fly, and so wins the aviator's badge. The explorer finds out every lane, by-path, and short-cut for at least two miles in every direction around his local headquarters in the country, knows the general direction of neighboring towns for twenty-five miles, and can tell a stranger offhand the history of any old castles, churches, or mansions. He wins the pathfinder's badge. Others win badges because they are clever gardeners, cooks, surveyors, printers, plumbers, or pipers. Employers of labor recognize these badges. Seeking trustworthy boy service, they are beginning now to look first among the Scouts.

"The highest of the honors are medals and badges for meritorious deeds—a bronze cross for saving life at great risk, a silver cross for saving life without risk, a medal of merit for the Scout who does his duty exceptionally well. Other fitting honors inspire and reward gallantry."

By courtesy of "The Outlook," New York.

"CHIEF SCOUT" IN ENGLAND.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell is the leader of the Boy Scout movement in England.

The most fundamental of the principles to which the Boy Scouts adhere are included in their pledge and their law. The candidate gives his word of honor to do his duty to God and the country, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Scout Law. We quote the code from the official handbook:

A Scout's honor is to be trusted.
A Scout is loyal.
A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.
A Scout is courteous.
A Scout is a friend to animals.
A Scout obeys orders.
A Scout smiles and looks pleasant.
A Scout is thrifty.

Small wonder is it that people find the Scouts worth while with usefulness as their habit. Their motto is "Be prepared." Its effectiveness is shown by some incidents which Mr. Blumenfield reports:

"How useful it may be to have at hand a trained and disciplined force of quick, intelligent boys in any emergency was seen recently at the time of a terrible railway accident on the London-to-Brighton Railway. The local Scouts, who were playing football when they heard of the accident, rushed to the scene with their ambulance-stretcher, and for many hours calmly and promptly performed noble and terrible duties of rescue among the killed and wounded, giving the most valuable help to doctors, police, and railway servants. On the occasion of the late King's funeral procession through London a crowd of more than a quarter of a million people gathered in Hyde Park. The crush was terrific, the heat was tropical. Every minute a woman would faint. Thousands upon thousands of people stood for seven or eight hours, hemmed in and crusht on all sides, enduring the pitiless and burning sun, to see the pageant of the procession. At every ambulance center Boy Scouts were in attendance, to aid the work of revival, carry the patients, bring water, and keep back the crowd. And when all was over and the crowd dispersed, the Boy Scouts tidied the Park of rubbish and scattered papers. When a veteran member of Parliament met his death not long since in a steeplechase near London, Scouts at once appeared to carry the dying man to shelter on an improvised stretcher."

AN INJUSTICE TO THE ITALIANS—For some peculiar reason the American press seem to attribute especial criminality to the Italian portion of our population and to emphasize this erroneous idea by stating the nationality of an offender if he be Italian and frequently ignoring it if he belong to some other race. Mr. S. Z. Poli, a prominent Italian of New Haven, who owns a string of sixteen theaters in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, calls attention to the unfortunate distinction in a letter to the New Haven *Evening Register*:

"In reading the daily newspapers of this and other cities during the past fifteen years I have often been pained, as have others of my observing countrymen, at the persistency with which the reports of offenses against the law committed by men or women of the Italian race are embellished with the announcement that the offender is an Italian. Were it the practise in every case of law-breaking to publish the nationality of the offender, there might be little reason for an Italian to complain; but how rarely do we read the newspaper description of a crime as being committed by John Jones, an American; James Blank, an Englishman; Paul Dash, a Frenchman, or any of the other nationalities welded into this great American commonwealth. Why then this insidious distinction against the Italian race?"

Mr. Poli cites two parallel cases in which an Italian boy and one whose nationality was not mentioned threw firecrackers among people in passing vehicles. The nationality of the Italian lad was featured in the head-lines. Says Mr. Poli:

"If it was necessary for the readers of the paper to know the respective nationalities of the young offenders, one with a superficial knowledge of patronymics could single that out in the case of the boy whose Italian origin was announced in the article, while it might puzzle a well-informed student of the same to determine whether the boy of whose nationality no mention was made was of English, American, German, or

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A MODERN TOWER OF BABEL.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

BUSINESS KEEPS UP.
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.

ON THE JOB.

Scandinavian extraction. . . . The vast majority of Italians respect the laws of this country and observe them, and I submit that this great majority of this law-abiding and upbuilding people ought not to be dragged down from their aspirations and have their finer feelings of self-esteem continuously wounded by needless mention of the nationality of Italian persons who offend against the law. Other people are not, unless in very rare instances, singled out for such discrimination; and it is eminently unfair that the Italian people should have this drawback added to the many others that they have to overcome in making their way into the best industrial, commercial, and social life of the community."

THE STOCK-SLUMP PUZZLE

ACCORDING to many editorial observers the history of American finance contains few more mysterious chapters than the eight months' decline in American securities which apparently reached its limit in the early part of last week. At that time more than 110 stocks made new low records for the year, and, says the Philadelphia *North American*, "the shrinkage in the figures on the Wall Street price tags below the figures of last year amounted to $4,500,000,000." Yet this last and severest slump in a mysteriously deprest market occurred, as the Boston *Transcript* remarks, "simultaneously with an improved estimate of the probable corn yield, with all that the success of our greatest cereal crop means to railroads and to general agriculture." Moreover, as the same paper adds, "the fall in the price of basic materials, like wool and leather, has given great manufacturing industries just that relief which they most needed." And the quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation, published after the close of the low-record market, added its testimony as to the essential soundness of our business conditions. It is true the good showing made by this basic industry, together with the elimination of the "Pearson syndicate," resulted in a steadying and rallying market at the end of the week, altho the Springfield *Republican* still reported that "speculative sentiment is thoroughly pessimistic." The same paper adds: "It has been an extraordinary movement whose causes are ample and rational up or down to a certain point, but which seems to be lacking all rational cause for the lengths to which it is now being carried." "It is impossible to point to anything in actual conditions that can justify this obstinate stagnation," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which adds: "It is a kind of neurasthenic attack that will have to work out its own cure." *The Wall Street Journal*, however, while welcoming the recent rally, reminds us that "the conditions which make for a big upward or a big downward movement of the primary class practically never change themselves overnight, however encouraging the first recovery may seem."

Among the various factors which have been mentioned by the press at one time and another as contributing to Wall Street's prolonged attack of "nerves" are the possibility of poor crops, overcapitalization, manipulation, governmental interference with the railroads, and uneasiness on the part of the corporations as to the outcome of the big trust cases. Some observers have even accused the "big interests" of "working for a panic" as an object-lesson for political effect next fall. To this the Springfield *Republican* replies:

"But just what would be the effect? What was the effect of the panic of 1907, which some good people still think was manufactured to order by the said interests for a similar purpose? Mr. Roosevelt's candidate for President was elected the next year; and where Democrats made no gains, radical Republican insurgency made gains. The said interests can not, therefore, be at all certain what would be the consequences of a panic made for political effect. It would likely help the Democratic radicals; or, if not them, then the Republican radicals. It would likely be a boomerang. A manufactured panic for such purposes? Bosh!"

According to the New York *Commercial* 8,000 companies will be directly affected by the verdict of the Supreme Court in the Standard-Oil and Tobacco-Trust cases, and these companies, we are told, are merely "marking time" until that verdict is rendered. The London *Daily Mail* and the Paris *Matin* interpret the Wall Street signs to mean that the United States is in a bad way, headed possibly toward another panic. Pessimists at home point to the fact that the percentage of agriculturists in this country has fallen from 65 to 35, and that diminished production results in diminished exports, with a correspondingly adverse "balance of trade." They also call attention to the significant refusal of "bargain-hunters" to avail themselves of the opportunities of investment offered by the low market, and point meaningly to the suggestion of the Treasury Department that emergency-currency associations be formed, such as were provided for by law after the panic of 1907.

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AROUND THE CIRCLE IN KANSAS.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

UNCLE JOE CONVERTING (?) KANSAS.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

PLANTING AND PLEADING.

The optimists, on the other hand, point out that the gross earnings of our railroads are expanding, that the crop outlook is good, and that there is no visible ground on which pessimism can find footing. "Nothing has happened to furnish the least ground for general uneasiness," declares the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, while *The Financial World*, of New York and Chicago, estimates that this year's crops will surpass in value those of last year by $100,000,000. It is pointed out, moreover, that in spite of the prolonged liquidation, few notable failures have been recorded. "Fiction, not facts, was responsible for the recent decline in stocks," declares the New York *Herald*, which traces the trouble to professional manipulation. Says that paper:

"It is now demonstrated that we were absolutely correct in contending that there was no real basis for the bear campaign against the country's credit and that the decline in stocks was not symptomatic of unsound conditions, but was due to manipulation.

"On Tuesday last *The Herald* published in a special cable dispatch from Vienna an interview with a veteran Wall Street broker, Mr. J. G. O'Keefe, in which he pointed out that such a convulsion as the stock market was then undergoing usually meant that some ulterior object was being sought and that when the bear campaign ended it would be found that some great property had changed hands.

"How nearly this hit the mark has been shown by the transfer of the Pearson syndicate's holdings to parties represented by local bankers and by a recovery of $6 or $7 a share in all the more active stocks in the two days since this was accomplished. The syndicate now has the experience and the other party has its stocks—at bargain-counter prices. Meanwhile, however, the good name of the United States has been assailed and its credit attacked in the bear campaign, assisted, unconsciously perhaps, by irresponsible correspondents of London newspapers. . . . . .

"What the industrial situation is has been made plain in the great Steel Corporation's quarterly statement; the low rates at which credits are obtainable tell their own story, and despite the inventions of the crop-killers there is every prospect of bountiful harvests. The country is all right."

Thus, according to *The Herald*, the negro in the Wall-Street wood-pile was the grandiose scheme of a foreign syndicate to get control of a transcontinental chain of railways. The liquidation of this syndicate, thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "may easily prove the first important step toward that restoration of stability in the market for securities which has been so long delayed." The nation, declares Richard H. Edmonds, editor of *The Manufacturers' Record* (Maryland), is "on the verge of its greatest prosperity era." Not quite so optimistic is the view of Victor Morawetz, an expert on all questions of finance. In an interview in the New York *Times* Mr. Morawetz is quoted as saying:

"We are going through a period of readjustment, and it is idle to expect a renewal of boom times until the underlying causes of the present set-back have been removed. In my opinion, we can not have a return of boom times until we have readjusted prices and increased our available capital by going through a period of economy and thrift. . . . . .

"The recent unsettlement of business conditions and fall in Stock-Exchange values were not due to the prospect of poor crops. The reduced wheat crop in the Northwest was not a legitimate reason for one-twentieth part of the fall in the market value of railway securities alone. . . . . .

"Confidence in railway securities was impaired by the fear of rate legislation, and this confidence will remain impaired until the relations between the railway companies and the Government have been permanently adjusted and established upon a fair basis. Confidence in the securities of large industrial enterprises will not be restored until the meaning and effect of the antitrust laws have been settled by a decision of the court of last resort. The peril of a severe financial stringency and of a possible panic will hang over us until our banking and currency system has been placed on a sound and safe basis.

"There is, however, another and even more far-reaching cause of the unsettlement of values and of business conditions. During the last ten years we have gone through a period of unparalleled expansion, and have sunk a vast amount of capital in construction work of all kinds—in building, enlarging, and equipping our railways, canals, and factories, in enlarging and rebuilding our cities, in great governmental works, and in other operations involving the expenditure of a large amount of capital. In consequence of this expansion prices of labor and of commodities have been largely increased, and the available free capital of the country has become inadequate, as is evidenced by the continued low price of bonds, and in many cases by the inability to find a market for bonds, while bank loans have largely increased. This period of extraordinary expansion, of large profits, and of increasing prices could not go on indefinitely. In my opinion, we must look forward to a period of diminished business activity and reduced profits until we have readjusted prices and expenditures, and by economy and thrift have accumulated an adequate amount of available capital.

"During my visit abroad, nothing has imprest me more forcibly than the wasteful extravagance of the American people. I refer not only to the rich, but to all classes."

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AUTOMOBILES AND THE COST OF LIVING

THE AUTOMOBILE is now being blamed for the high cost of living and the recent stringency on the money market. Chancellor Day has sounded his note of warning, a number of bankers in the West have agreed to refuse money to borrowers who intend to use it to buy motor-cars, and the newspapers are affirming or denying that "automobile extravagance has become a country-wide evil that demands drastic treatment." In Oklahoma the State Bankers' Association believed the situation sufficiently serious to warrant the passing of this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the banking fraternity of Oklahoma should use their power and influence to curtail the tendency of the people of the State toward extravagance and speculation in real estate and the prevalent habit of withdrawing the funds they sadly need as capital in their business for investment in motor-cars and gasoline."

According to press dispatches from St. Louis, a prominent banking house of that city recently sent a letter of inquiry to 350 bankers in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico, asking among other questions, "Has the purchase of automobiles in your section been by persons who paid cash or by persons who bought with borrowed funds or on time payments?" The replies, we are told, indicated that about half of the machines in the territory covered by the poll were purchased with borrowed money or on credit by people who could not afford the luxury, while almost every one of the answering bankers condemned the practise.

The New York *Commercial* is well-nigh convinced that the whole country has gone "automobile-crazy," and adds:

"There are people in plenty, of course, who can afford to own automobiles—to own them by the scores, if they so desire. But if a poll of the whole army of auto-owners from ocean to ocean could be had, it is not difficult to imagine the majority confessing to an inability to afford the things."

On the other hand, the Des Moines *Register and Leader* objects when the New York *Commercial* takes the West to task for spending its money so freely for automobiles:

"This bit of admonishment would sound better if it came from anywhere but New York, the world's biggest Spenderville, where more money is wasted in riotous living in a single day than in all Iowa in a whole year; where a dollar is as nothing and a million but gives emphasis to the poverty of its possessor; where economy is considered a reproach and extravagance is a fine art."

The Charleston *News and Courier* admits an inability to see how it is any of a bank's business what a man does with his money so long as he does not defraud the bank. Editorials in the Springfield *Republican*, the Hartford *Courant*, and the Dayton *Journal*, call attention to the fact that the cry of extravagance has been raised before, and that there are always people who will buy things they can not afford, be they automobiles, horses, or grand pianos. It is an "obvious joke," exclaims the New York *Globe*, to argue that the American people "are going to the demnition bow-wows, financially, because a few of those who can't afford a car capitalize their hopes and buy one."

"There's a reason," according to the New York *World*, for this cry of "automobile extravagance" being raised by bankers and Wall Street brokers. To quote:

"A main trouble with the present motor-car extravagance is that its effects are directly felt by Wall Street's chief industry. Every purchase of a $1,500 automobile represents the investment of a sum sufficient to margin 150 shares of stock, and the aggregate of such withdrawals of funds from 'legitimate trade' in stocks and bonds is obviously immense. To say nothing of the $30,000,000 alleged to be invested in automobiles in Kansas, the 108,000 automobile licenses issued at Albany of themselves constitute the equivalent, at a minimum estimate, of a $100,000,000 bond issue.

"No doubt in time the bulk of these diverted funds will find their way back to Wall Street."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

HAS any politician here not seen Teddy?—*New York Press.*

THE capital of Oklahoma is still in transit.—*New York Evening Sun.*

HOW Egypt must marvel at the Oyster Bay silence?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

KERMIT ROOSEVELT has gone back to Europe. Perhaps he forgot something.—*Toledo Blade.*

MEXICO, as usual, expects great things from the new administration.—*Cleveland Leader.*

BAGGAGE smashers seem to be handling the Grand Trunk rather roughly.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

IN France the telephone girls say, "I listen." In this country they are not quite so frank about it.—*Washington Herald.*

"ANOTHER American girl gets a title." One would infer that the price of living is high in Europe also.—*Atlanta Journal.*

UP to date the financial embarrassments of Colonel Guffey have not evoked a telegram of condolence from Colonel Bryan.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

SAYS a Southern political leader: "Mr. Roosevelt can carry the South from h—— to breakfast!" Perhaps; but does the South really desire to be carried "from h—— to breakfast"?—*Washington Herald.*

IT must puzzle the Democratic party these days to see the Republican party in an even bigger row with itself than the Democratic party seems able to get into with itself.—*Washington Herald.*

THE town of Hutchinson, Kan., does not propose to have the minds of its youth polluted by anything connected with prize-fights. It has excluded the issue of *The Outlook* containing Mr. Roosevelt's little essay on the general subject of pugilism.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

THERE is no safe and sane way to fall out of an aeroplane.—*Toledo Blade.*

SPRING wheat has added to Patten's fortune. Also spring lamb.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

WOULD the fight pictures have been so immoral had Jeffries won?—*Indianapolis Sun.*

THE international marriage has taken second place in favor of the international murder.—*Baltimore News.*

WHAT is this great noise we hear in the East? It is Theodore, the Silent, keeping still.—*Atchison Globe.*

T. R. says he will try to find the best man for Governor of New York. Surely he means the next best.—*Washington Post.*

A TOWN in Florida advertises: "People come here and never leave." It must be a cemetery.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

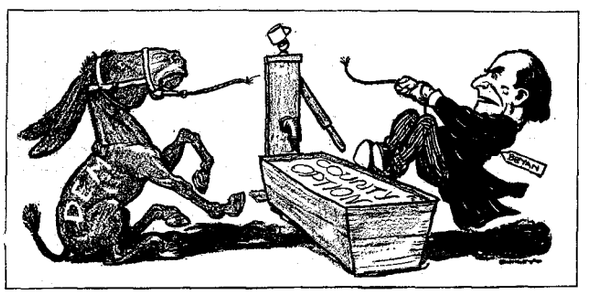
OF course there is nothing demoralizing in a moving picture that shows white men in the act of shooting Indians.—*Toledo Blade.*

FORTUNATELY for Colonel Roosevelt's engagements to speak, he has a most considerate and obliging managing editor.—*Washington Star.*

DOCTOR COOK is making no preparations, so far as can be learned, to celebrate the anniversary of his return from the arctic regions.—*Washington Star.*

NOTING that they are beginning to knock Hans Wagner over in Pittsburg, we confess a gnawing and possibly libelous fear that Colonel Roosevelt's popularity may wane with the flight of time.—*Ohio State Journal.*

DOES anybody claim that Secretary Wilson isn't working at his job? Right in the midst of the heated term he comes out with a free volume of hammock literature, entitled: "The Intracellular Enzyms of Penicillium and Aspergillas, With Special Reference to Those of Penicillium Camemberti."—*Cleveland Leader.*



AT LAST!
—Enright in the New York *Globe.*

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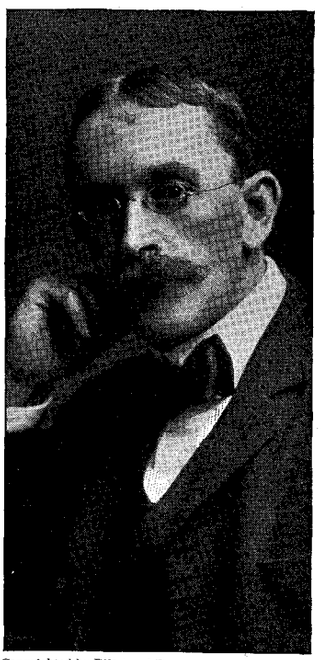
FOREIGN COMMENT

WHAT THE EGYPTIANS WANT

WHILE the position of Egypt under British protection has been much discust, even by an American ex-President, little has been heard from the Egyptians themselves, excepting in the form of desultory outbursts of discontent. At last we have come upon a clear, definite, and systematic statement of Egypt's grievances and demands, made with a charge of gross injustice and selfishness against the protecting Power. For England's position in Egypt is an intrusion and a usurpation, declares Osman Effendi Sabeg, a well-known Egyptian publicist, in *The Social Democrat* (London), and he makes a passionate appeal for Egyptian independence. This appeal he read to the Conference at The Hague, to which he was a delegate. In the first place Egypt is theoretically a semi-independent state with the Sultan as overlord, and the British troops "have not the slightest status in the country, as they are neither the soldiers of the Khedive nor foreign soldiers invited by the Khedive or the Sultan, under whose suzerainty Egypt legally lies." They "can not be the soldiers of a protecting Power, since theoretically there is no protecting Power," and "their presence is an accident, and their character that of simple visitors."



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SIR ELDON GORST,

Formerly Financial Minister under Lord Cromer, whom he since succeeded. The conservative press of London attribute to his mismanagement the fact that the Fellaheen "are sinking deeper and deeper in debt" and selling their land. "He must go," these papers say.

But evidently, he continues, England wants the land of the Pharaohs as a feeding-ground for a lot of her incapables. To quote his very plainly-put indictment:

"We charge the British policy with having inundated our country with an army of inexperienced young men to whom the whole control of the governmental departments is entrusted, and with whom the whole power rests; thus leaving the native officials, who have undoubted experience of their country, as mere dummies."

The army of occupation has no business in Egypt, and the natives ought not to be taxed for its support, he declares, in the following words:

"This compels me to ask why are we now taxed to the extent of £E150,000 for the army of occupation, which we do not want, while education is starved? . . . It is in our country without any moral title. It has been productive of no social good during its stay in Egypt. It has not increased our happiness, while it has decreased our annual resources by £E150,000."

Nor have the English improved the condition of the native farmers and peasantry, he contends. The truth is quite the contrary, and we read:

"Did the English, after all, improve the Egyptian administration and the economic condition of the Fellaheen? Did they lighten their financial burdens? The administration of the country is as defective as ever, and the Fellaheen are sinking deeper and deeper in debt, and a very large proportion of those who are still landowners must soon sell their lands to satisfy the claims of their creditors; 16,000 expropriations were made this year by one bank only."

Egypt was increasing enormously in wealth and resources before the British occupation, so he thinks it unjust to praise the British for the improvements there. "The cultivable area of land had been increased between 1813 and 1880 from 290,470 to 4,709,006 acres. The irrigation canals had been made, the Nile Barrage built—all previous to the occupation." He concludes by making a bold demand for evacuation and speaks out as follows:

"I do not think that we shall be crying for the moon when we ask for evacuation, as I can affirm that, however beneficial a foreign rule may be, no people in whom manhood has not been extinguished will ever willingly consent to submit to it, tho it may be wreathed with jewels. Surely we shall not be crying for the moon when we ask for a constitutional régime in Egypt. We demand that the negotiations which were broken in 1887 between Turkey and England should be reopened, or a conference on the lines of Algeciras may be invited to consider the Egyptian question and regularize England's position in the Sudan, in which all the Powers have commercial interests which we urge them not to leave in the hands of the British authorities. All we ask is that our country should take her rightful place among the nations."

RUSSIAN VIEWS OF THE NEW TREATY

WHILE European countries and the United States are raising an outcry against the recent treaty between Russia and Japan, and see hidden in it a menace to equal commercial opportunity in China for all nations, the Russian press are by no means unanimous in regarding the new *entente* as entirely advantageous to Russia. In fact, some of the Russian papers are as vigorous in their opposition to the treaty as the American and British press. There must be a "joker," they say, concealed somewhere in the intentions of the Japanese Government prompting this action. Hitherto there always has been a "joker," and Russian statesmanship has by no means proved itself a match for the fine diplomacy of Japan. In drawing a parallel between the Russian methods of dealing with Far-Eastern affairs and those pursued by Japan the liberal *Riech* (St. Petresburg) says:

"With the perfect system and fervent patriotism natural to the Japanese, they are gradually and steadily finishing up the work which they did not succeed in accomplishing in Portsmouth. The Russian diplomats, on the other hand, with that well-known amiability over somebody else's risk natural to them, are again

INDEPENDENT EGYPT.

[Egypt, like Persia, refuses to listen to the alluring song of the Great God Pan William II.

—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

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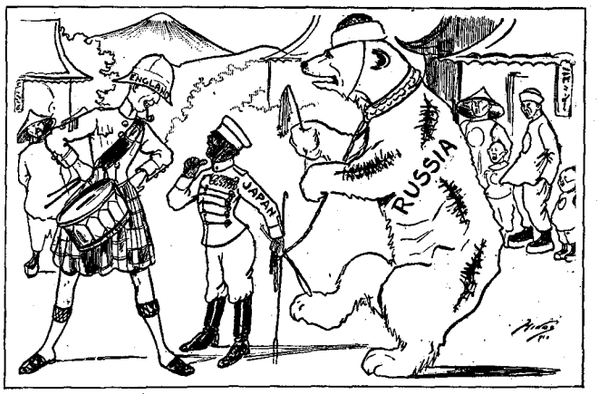
ready, as in 1907, to surrender the most material interests of Russia only to have the satisfaction of placing their signatures to a new international document and making the world talk of their activity. We have pointed out more than once the essential defect in the Russo-Japanese conventions from the time of the Portsmouth treaty. Instead of following the excellent example set by Count Witte of carrying on negotiations without showing until the end his desire to effect an agreement Mr. Izovlsky's method is the very opposite. First, he assures the Japanese that we positively desire to look at the Far-Eastern question through their eyes, and then he begins to pule about the details. Of course, in these circumstances he gets only paltry concessions, and these but temporarily.



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

JAPAN TO ENGLAND—"First we cut his claws and drew his fangs. Now we have him on a string." *Fischietto* (Turin).

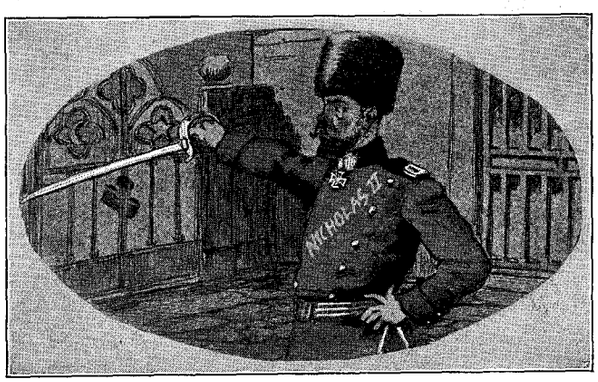
"The Japanese, with a skill we would do well to learn from them, leave us only the appearance of liberty of choice. In reality they obtain their ends gradually, and sacrifice absolutely nothing. This is because we voluntarily enter their sphere of influence instead of constituting ourselves the balancing power between Japan and the other nations. Let us take Korea, for example. The independence of Korea was the corner-stone of the Portsmouth treaty. It was on this account that the United States and China recognized the treaty. Korean independence was, so to speak, a new point of departure in the international law concerning the Far East. However, in point of fact, Japan obtained greater rights in Korea than she was granted by the Portsmouth treaty. Against this actual seizure of 'plenary power' no one protested, not even the United States. Why, then, does Japan want to annex Korea? Annexation can add nothing to her actual power. We have too great an opinion of the good sense of Japanese politics [to believe that Japan is prompted merely by the childish chauvinism of half-civilized peoples, as is the case of our own jingoes in the matter of Finland. The more reasonable assumption is, that Japan is here acting with her wonted fine calculation, that it is one of those moves on the chess-board the meaning of which can be understood only when a number of other circumstances are taken into account, and not by itself. The annexation of Korea has a meaning for Japan only in connection with the feverish building of the Andun-Mukden Railroad, and only if made with Russia's cooperation. The annexation of Korea is a direct blow dealt at China and the prestige of the United States in the Far East, for the United States guaranteed the independence of Korea. The blow dealt by Japan armed from head to foot and by impotent Russia means the strengthening of Japan on its weakest side, Russia. At this moment it expresses itself in the more disadvantageous Russo-Chinese relations in Manchuria, bad enough as they have been made by our Government officials blindly following the calculating Japanese."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), on the contrary, asserts that the Russian treaty with Japan will have a wholesome influence upon Russia's position in China. Encouraged by the attitude of the United States as signified in Secretary Knox's note, China has been showing an inclination to disregard the terms of the Russo-Chinese treaties. As an example it cites the question of the navigation of the Sungari River by Russian vessels. According to the agreement between Russia and China, Russia was to have as much voice in determining this question as China. But China disregarded the treaties and refused to consult the wishes of the Russian Government. But, says the *Novoye Vremya*, the report of the Russo-Japanese convention has produced such an impression upon American diplomacy that China immediately abandoned its attitude based upon the hope of American support and is now willing to grant concessions to Russia. This paper concludes:

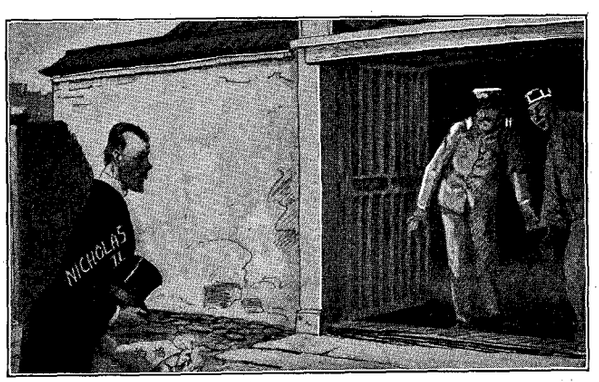
"China's return to relations with Russia, based upon the agreements entered into by both the contracting parties, will prove especially advantageous to China itself. From the point of view of a friendly neighbor we should greatly desire that she would once for all abandon her petty politics in her relations to Russia, her old and tried friend. Her transoceanic friends create a deal of trouble and then leave her. But Russia and China will remain neighbors forever."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNREST IN CHINA

ALTHO the American press are congratulating China upon the opening of the Nanking exposition, the success of the Tibetan expedition, and the steady progress of preparatory measures for the adoption of a constitution, newspapers in China and Japan, both foreign and vernacular, are full of news and editorials all expressing deep apprehension with regard to the unrest now prevailing through Southern China. Some journals go even so far as to say that the symptoms now before them are not dissimilar to those that presaged the great Boxer rebellion. According to the Peking correspondent of the *Jiji*, perhaps the most reliable daily in Tokyo, soon after the discovery of explosives within the palace precincts at Peking Wang Shao-ming, the leader of the revolutionists in the Chinese capital, was arrested and arraigned before the court several times, but each time Wang stoutly refused to confess that he had any accomplices. As if this were not



RUSSIA ONCE DREW THE SWORD BUT



NOW SHE THROWS BOUQUETS AT JAPAN AND THE DOOR OF RECONCILIATION IS OPENED. —Tokyo *Puck*.

WHY RUSSIA HAS BECOME POPULAR.

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enough to worry the Son of Heaven, the Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, says the *Jiji* correspondent, telegraphed the central government, stating that a large number of revolutionists left Hupeh province for Peking with the obvious intention of fermenting trouble in the capital. Almost simultaneously with this intelligence the foreign legation at Peking, without a single exception, received an anonymous letter of much the same nature as the missives received some time previously by the foreign consuls at Shanghai. The letter, we learn from the Tokyo *Asahi*, stated that an extensive antidynastic uprising was imminent.

KANG YU WEI,

Leader of the Chinese revolutionary party whose object is the overthrow of the reigning Manchu dynasty.

Immediately after the Changsha disturbance, declares the *Jiji* correspondent at Hankow, the local government opened the "emergency grain-stores" to feed the destitute people, and a million strings of iron coins were donated. To quote from this writer:

"To each needy person a daily allowance of one *sho* (about a quart) of rice is given. Changsha has a population of 600,000 and not less than a half of the entire population is living on alms. Sinchow and Lileng, not far from Changsha, are also unquiet, as the supply of rice there is limited, and in consequence foreigners are warned not to enter these towns. But the scourge of famine has been most severe on Lichow and Anhsiang where the destitute are eating grass. In the Anhua and Sinhua regions, where, owing to the tea-harvest season, tradesmen and laborers have arrived in large numbers, special precautions have been adopted to suppress any symptoms of disturbance. The telegraph to Ichow has been destroyed for a distance of some forty miles. Every foreigner in this locality has become so nervous that he is ready to believe any rumor. A few days ago news was received that at Yuanchow a mob burned a church and killed a German missionary, and the foreign community here was worried a great deal, altho there is no way of verifying the report."

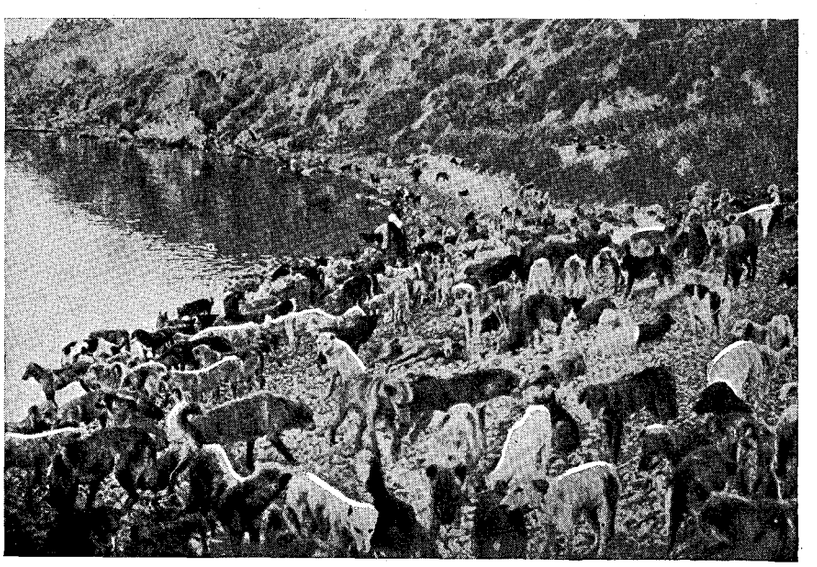
To make the situation still more ominous, remarks the *Yorodzu* correspondent at Hankow, the much-advertised new army of China is the merest sham, and is utterly unreliable in case of emergency. The city of Changsha, we are told, boasted of 6,000 of the new military, but they seemed to disappear as if by magic as the rioters gained ground. Thus the mobs had for three days and nights all the fun they wanted, plundering, looting, and destroying buildings, without a single soldier interfering with them. To the *Yorodzu* correspondent the riots now disturbing the Yantsu valley appear but a precursor of a great political upheaval. To quote further:

"The people of middle and southern China are now, as ever, animated by an antidynastic spirit. The Hans, as they call themselves, look down upon the Manchu ruler as 'barbarian' and 'usurper.' Even the late Grand Councilor Chang Chihtung, who for many years in the now much-agitated provinces of Hunan and Hupeh maintained order and peace through southern China, is condemned as traitor and time-server by these Hans, from which stock the deceased satrap sprang. This antidynastic spirit asserts itself whenever calamity befalls the inhabitants of southern China in the form of famine or flood. To call them revolutionary may not be proper, for they know not what revolution means. Yet at heart and in reality they are all red-hot revolutionists, and are ready to take up arms at the first convenient opportunity to overthrow the present dynasty. These ignorant, hardy masses of Hans of the Yangtsu valley are unconsciously the allies of the recognized revolutionary party of China which is led by Kang Yu Wei and Sun Yat-sen, whose followers are now scattered throughout the country with the avowed purpose of inciting a general uprising."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BANISHMENT OF BYZANTINE DOGS

THE "WHITE WINGS" of Constantinople have four legs; they never leave the streets of which they are the only scavengers. We speak in the present tense, altho among the reforms introduced by the Young Turks these canine street-cleaners have themselves been cleaned out. The traveler will no more complain about their lively and obstructive presence, for the Turkish Parliament has begun with sanitation as the first step toward leveling up the institutions of the Porte to a European standard. Deportation, transportation, and exile have frequently been resorted to for the purpose of punishing those who have incurred the wrath of the Government, from Ovid to Dreyfus. The place to which the dogs of Constantinople have been carried is one of the Prince's islands, a mere ledge of rock in the Sea of Marmora. On this subject we quote the *Illustration* (Paris), which speaks more tenderly of the animals than travelers usually do. Thus:

"The legendary dogs of Constantinople, creatures which gave no trouble and were capable even of affection, have been deported *en masse* by orders of the city police to an islet in the Sea of Marmora, Oxias by name. Those whom they have so often followed by night looking to be patted, come from the city on Sunday to pay them a visit. Alas! it is not a very cheerful spectacle that they present to these compassionate visitors. From the deck of the steamer we first catch sight of these poor creatures plunging up to their shoulders in the sea, in order to escape the scorching sun and the mosquitoes. They snarl and fight over the small pittance furnished them. One well is their sole source of drinking-water, which their keepers draw and bring them in tin cans, and which they lap up with avidity, sometimes with a violence which the keepers have to restrain by blows. And this must be a kind of hell to these unhappy animals, this Isle of Oxias—except indeed when visitors appear."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE FIRST VICTIMS OF TURKISH REFORM.

The dogs who were the scavengers of Constantinople have been banished to a sort of Devil's Island in the Sea of Marmora as a measure of sanitary reform.

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MR. HARRIMAN AND THE JAPANESE SPIRIT

ASIDE of Mr. Harriman's nature not popularly recognized in this country is revealed in the Japanese press in the story of a literary undertaking in Japan which was entered into and is now being carried on at the urgent request of the supposedly cold and unsentimental financier. As told by several Japanese newspapers, but especially the Tokyo *Asahi*, and the *Yorodzu*, it throws an interesting side-light upon the history of Mr. Harriman, revealing a genial and sympathetic phase of a nature that was essentially austere and imperious.

JAPAN'S WAR TAX.

The soldier looks grand; but his horse is groaning under his weight. The poor animal won't stand the load of another heavy gun.
—Tokyo *Puck*.

While visiting Japan some four years ago, Mr. Harriman, we are told, called on Count Okuma at his mansion at Waseda in the suburb of Tokyo. To translate from the *Yorodzu*:

"A man of undaunted courage and unfaltering energy, Mr. Harriman naturally exprest unlimited admiration for the pluck and heroism which the Japanese displayed in the war. 'I have never been able fully to understand,' said Mr. Harriman, 'what that really is which instilled in your countrymen such admirable qualities. There is something almost uncanny about this patriotism which enables your nation to wait for the right moment with patience and calmness, but, when the time comes, to strike with all its might. I have read some and heard much more about your "bushodo," but I am far from at home with the secret of your national character.'

"Whereupon Count Okuma remarked that there was no way of understanding the Japanese spirit except by a careful study of the history of the nation, and recounted some of the historical episodes wherein the heroism of the people attained its glorious height, and which have assisted in the molding of its character. Interwoven with the life of Japan, the Count further explained, are Buddhism, Shintoism, and, to a lesser degree, Confucianism, the harmonious blending of which resulted in ideals and qualities which are unique, and perhaps mystifying to foreigners."

Count Okuma then, the story continues, asked Mr. Harriman to follow him to a *kura*—one of those fire-proof buildings in which wealthy Japanese store their treasures. But in this *kura* of Count Okuma's were found no priceless curios, nor rare objects of art; the only thing it contained was countless volumes of books piled up, row after row, from floor to ceiling. With a pardonable pride the Count surveyed the magnificent collection, and told Mr. Harriman that among these literary treasures he might find a key with which to unlock the secret of the Japanese spirit. To Mr. Harriman, however, these books were sealed volumes, for all were in Chinese or Japanese. Then and there the American financier urged Count Okuma to see to it that a book was written in English, setting forth the development and real nature of the Japanese spirit, and promised to defray all the expenses necessary for such a literary undertaking.

Count Okuma immediately took steps toward the realization of the idea suggested by Mr. Harriman, organizing a committee consisting of a number of noted Japanese scholars, and entrusting it with the preparation of a book in accord with the plan outlined by himself.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPAIN THE REFUGE OF LATIN AMERICA

SPAIN must rescue Latin America from the intrigues of the United States, declares Prof. Vincente Gay, of the ancient University of Valladolid, in the *España Moderna* of Madrid, to which he contributes a second article on South America. He bids the Spanish laborers to turn their eyes to the broad rich acres of South America, instead of flocking foolishly to the United States, lured by the Yankee dollar. "We should insist upon the common blood of Spain and South America," he says, "and encourage trade and intercourse." The one obstacle to closer relationship between Spain and her former colonies is the United States, which is always interfering in the internal affairs of the Latin Republics, altho to be sure, as the Professor admits, the Republics bring this intervention upon themselves by their own misdoings. He quotes the *Chiapas y Mexico* as remarking that "it may be that the Northern Republic abuses its power" and sometimes intervenes for selfish purposes, yet—

"So long as the Central Americans neither keep the peace, nor know how to assert their rights, no intervention of the North Americans will be visited on them. Such intervention is an absolutely necessary means of sparing to the world the spectacle of everlasting butcheries, of governmental mismanagement, which brand the people of Nicaragua as cattle are branded with a red-hot iron."

These words lead the professor to give his own opinions of the relations between North and South America as follows:

"Do the United States contemplate making a conquest of Latin America? A Latin-American might reply: 'It depends altogether on ourselves. If we keep peace among ourselves, if we show that we are capable of self-government, if we refrain from such internecine struggles as sully our reputation, our independence will be secure.'"

Central America is, however, filled with trepidation as to its future fate, and in the *Foro* (San José de Costa Rica) their sentiments are thus voiced:

"Unspeakably melancholy is the present conditions of the five Republics of Central America. We all look on with criminal indifference at their onward march with rapid strides toward the destruction of that priceless treasure which we style nationality. The Yankee intervention in Nicaragua, perpetrated in broad daylight, the Yankee intervention here, in Salvador, and in Guatemala, performed in the dark, reveal the road to perdition to which we are hurrying."

Professor Gay thinks that all this invasion and monopolization of South and Central America by Uncle Sam may be averted if they unite on the basis of their common nationality. He declares:

"Spain is the Rome of the West and the fountain of its greatness. In Spain should be recognized the Pantheon of American heroes. I do not say this merely in a tone of romantic enthusiasm. It is necessary to bear this in mind if we would cultivate that Ibero-American spirit which must prove the salvation of Latin America."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A PRIMITIVE GYROSCOPE

THE GYROSCOPE is no longer a toy, nor even merely a scientific curiosity. Since it has been discovered how to utilize its remarkable balancing-power practically, it bids fair to become one of the most useful pieces of mechanism. It is already in use for preventing the rolling and pitching of steamers, and if the Brennan type of monorail should

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STARTING THE GYROSCOPIC TOP.

succeed, its employment would be much extended. But toys using the gyroscopic principle are very old—witness the common spinning-top—and now G. N. Collins describes in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, June) a primitive form of gyroscope used by the Golahs of Liberia, some of whom have developed great skill in manipulating it, keeping it in motion indefinitely in midair merely by whipping it. The instrument is made from a fruit distantly related to the oranges, from three to five inches in diameter and having a hard shell one-quarter to one-half inch thick. Says Mr. Collins:

"The top is formed of one of the fruits from which the interior has been removed, together with a round stick about one-half an inch in diameter and eight inches in length. The stick passes through the center of the fruit, projecting only on one side. A hole is also cut in the side of the fruit so that the top produces a low, mournful sound when spinning rapidly.

"The whip by means of which the top is kept in the air consists of a stalk about one foot in length to which a string about 18 inches long, made from the fiber of the wine palm, is tied as a lash.

"The method of starting the top is shown [in one of the illustrations]. The lash of the whip is wound around the body of the top, making a little more than one turn. The top is then placed on the ground with the stem to one side. The whip is given a quick upward motion, throwing the top into the air at the same time, imparting to it a spinning motion. As the top drops within reach, but before it touches the ground, it is struck with the whip in such a manner that the lash winds around the stem close to the head. The stroke is immediately followed by another upward motion, which again throws the top up and makes it revolve still faster.

"This operation is repeated rapidly, the top going faster and faster with each stroke, until it begins to emit a low musical note. The second illustration shows the top in the air.

"The performance may be likened to the operation of the popular toy called 'diablo,' but the skill required is immensely greater. The 'diablo' is thrown up from the middle, and the ends on either side of the string, being of equal weight, balance each other, while in the Liberian toy the weight is practically all on one side of the place struck by the whip.

"Skilled performers have no difficulty in keeping the top in the air for any length of time desired. The performance is varied by catching the top on the stock of the whip and slowly tilting it until the end of the stick rests on the ground, where it spins for some time like an ordinary top. From this position, while still spinning, the top can again be thrown into the air by the whip and the whole operation repeated.

"When first seen it seems incredible that the top can be thrown

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A LIBERIAN NATIVE SPINNING THE TOP IN THE AIR.

up by the stem, which is on one side, without twisting the top into another position. There can be no doubt that the same principle is involved as when a gyroscope is maintained in a horizontal position, altho supported by only one end of the axis."

The skill required to operate this top is possest by very few members of the tribe, we are told by the writer. Repeated and patient efforts on Mr. Collins' part to acquire the knack were futile. He was never able to keep the top in the air for

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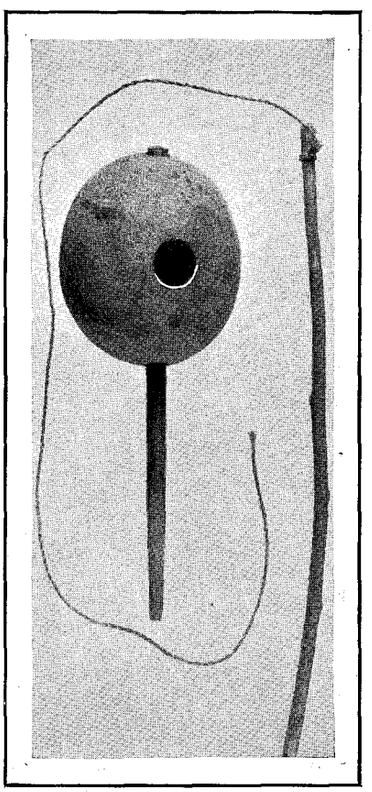
more than two or three strokes of the whip, and was never able to make it revolve fast enough to produce a sound. He goes on:

"Bwingba, the Golah man who is shown operating this top in the illustration, was the only native I met who possest the necessary skill. That this man had more than ordinary ability was shown in other ways. His house was the best in the town, he could swim faster and dive farther than any one else, and he was always chosen for the dangerous work of taking the big canoes from the upper reaches of the St. Paul River through the rapids to the lower river. This skill in aquatics was supposed to be explained by his having a hippopotamus for a totem.

"The sound produced by this top is believed by the Golahs to be distasteful to the ground-hogs, which often do considerable damage to cultivated fields. This means of driving away pests is considered so effective that men able to perform with this top are in great demand, and are often called a distance of two or three days' travel to rid fields of these pests."



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AN AFRICAN DIABOLO.

This toy is made of the rind of a hard-shelled orange and is spun by strokes with a fiber whip.

TIME-SAVING IN COMMON TRADE OPERATIONS

A WORKMAN who performs some ordinary task, such as laying bricks or driving nails, may waste a second or two every time he handles his brick or his nail. The amount is so slight that neither he nor any one else thinks of it, yet it may amount to a very considerable fraction of the operation, say one-quarter. Saving it would enable a workman to do in three hours what he now does in four, and that with less exertion, for the movements executed by the workman during this wasted time often consume more of his energy than if it had been usefully employed. Frank B. Gilbreth, a New York engineer and contractor, has been making a study of the motions necessary to carry out various industrial operations, and he has succeeded, he thinks, in finding many points where saving of this kind can be effected. In an article on "The Economic Value o Motion Study in Standardizing the Trades," published in *Industrial Engineering* (New York, July), he takes up particularly the operations necessary in bricklaying. We read:

"Laying brick on a wall from a floor, from the height of the floor-level up to 3 feet 8 inches high, can be done with greatest speed when the brick are each maintained at a height of 1 foot 3 inches, plus two-thirds the height that the wall is higher than the level of the floor on which the bricklayer stands. The brick should never be higher than 3 feet 8 inches under any circumstances.

"By maintaining the height of the brick in this relative position to the height of the wall, the brick will always be in a position that permits the bricklayer to accelerate the speed of transportation of the brick by using the path of the quickest speed.

"While bricklayers know nothing about this in theory, they very soon discover it in practise. Greater outputs will be noticeable as an immediate result of maintaining the bricks as nearly as possible at the heights above stated."

Again, Mr. Gilbreth finds that bricklayers often make quite unnecessary motions, especially in a series of movements that have become automatic. Combinations of motions, in fact, deserve close study. He says, for instance:

"The motion used to spread mortar may be combined with the motion used to butter the end of the brick laid just before the mortar was thrown. Thus, the two operations may be transformed into one and a saving of time and motions will result. In fact, so doing may have other distinct advantages, such as leaving better keying for plastering direct upon the wall.

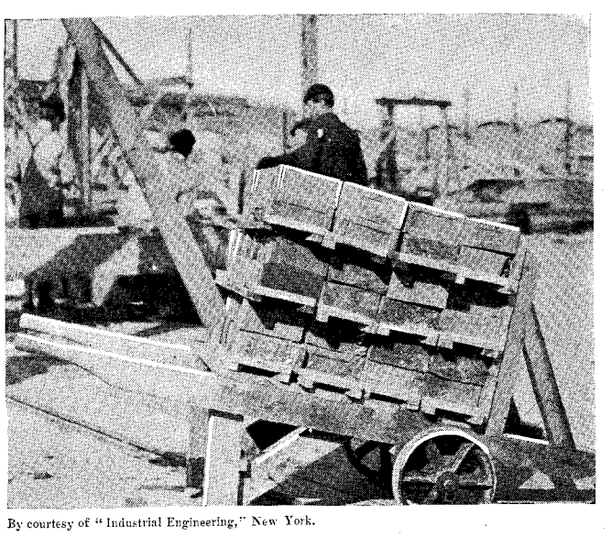
"This subject of combinations of motions can barely be touched here. Its full treatment involves all other variables, and it can never be considered standardized till each separate motion is a standard."

Another interesting thing that appears from Mr. Gilbreth's observations is that the time consumed in extra movement is often worth more than the advantage gained by the movement. For example, he says, a bricklayer should never stop to pick up dropt mortar. The mortar dropt is not so valuable as the motions necessary to save it.

Among the other factors considered by the writer in this study are the separation of motions into grades, and dividing the

By courtesy of "Industrial Engineering," New York.

BRICKLAYING UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH WASTE TIME AND EFFORT.



By courtesy of "Industrial Engineering," New York.

A TRUCKET PILED HIGH TO SAVE TIME IN UNLOADING.

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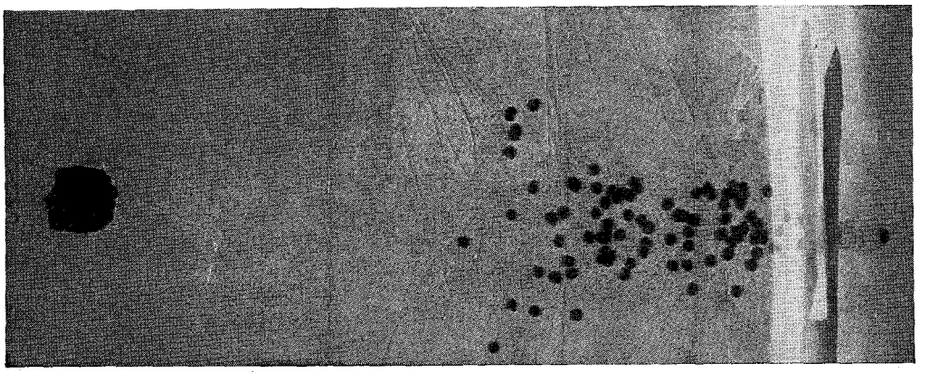
grades of work according to the skill required: the direction of a movement—often a very important item in time-saving; the reduction of the necessary momentum and inertia, as by minimizing starts and stops; the elimination of unnecessary distances, making motions as short as possible; and the determination of the path of economy and increase of output. He says:

"The determination of the path which will result in the greatest economy of motion and the greatest increase of output, is a subject for the closest investigation and the most scientific determination. Not until data are accumulated by trained observers can standard paths be adopted. The laws underlying physics, physiology, and psychology, must be considered and conformed to. In the mean time, merely applying the results of observation will reduce motions and costs and increase output to an amazing degree.

"The path most desirable is usually that which permits gravitation to assist in carrying the material to place."



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FLYING SHOT PHOTOGRAPHED BY AN ELECTRIC SPARK.

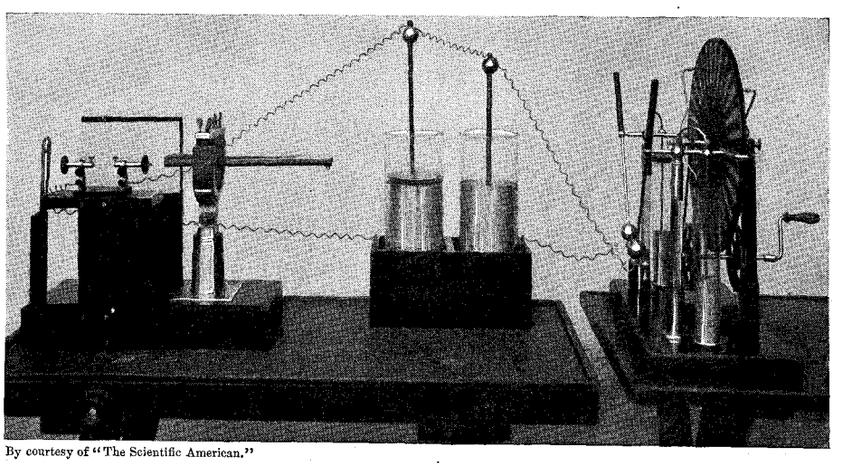
The wad of the cartridge is at the left slowly following the shot. One of the shot grains has passed through the target, and its fragments show the rush of air behind the shot.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLYING SHOT

THAT IT IS POSSIBLE to photograph a projectile in flight has been known since the German physicist Mach suggested the use of the electric spark as a source of light for the purpose—a suggestion of which Vernon Boys made practical use in 1893. Recent interesting studies of the behavior of shot when fired from a gun, investigated photographically in this way, are described and illustrated in *The Scientific American* (New York, July 16) by its German correspondent. We learn that in Germany Albert Preuss, an expert with the shotgun, was the first to introduce the photography of projectiles for the purpose of studying the action of shot. We read:

"In the neighborhood of Zorndorf, at the place where about 150 years ago Seidlitz's cuirassiers rested before the battle, Preuss in 1900 founded a scientific institute for the examination of arms and ammunition. The testing-station, named Neumannswalde for Trade Councilor I. Neumann, Preuss's financial backer, is situated upon a small lake in a lonely locality, far from habitations and railways.

"The experiments made at Neumannswalde for photographing shot are carried out in a dark cellar. An electric-light plant enables white or ruby lamps to be switched on in this room. The installation is illustrated herewith. At the right we see a static electric machine, in the center two Leyden jars, and at the left a peculiar combination of gun and photographic apparatus. By turning the crank at the right, electricity is produced, which is collected in the two Leyden jars and then passes to the photographic appparatus through the two wires shown in the cut. The construction of this apparatus is of the utmost simplicity. The photographic plate is fastened upon a board in a vertical position. There is no plate-holder and no camera, but the photographic plate is suspended openly in the dark cellar which is lighted only dimly with a photographic dark-room lamp at the time of getting the apparatus ready. Opposite the plate is located the so-called spark-gap, that is, two points between which the spark is produced, their distance being adjustable. The electricity stored in the Leyden jars will not be able to jump the spark-gap unless the two vertical sheet-metal strips shown at the extreme left touch each other. In the normal position, the strips are separated. When, however, a shot is fired from the gun clamped opposite them, the two strips are prest together. At this moment a vivid light flashes in the dark space between the points of the spark-gap and produces on the plate an image of everything which at that time lies between the spark-gap and the photographic plate."



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

A GERMAN APPARATUS FOR PHOTOGRAPHING SHOT IN MOTION.

The plates used for the first shot-photographs, we are told, were often 28 inches long and show every individual grain of shot. Some grains travel in advance of the main body and thus make the contact that takes the electric "snapshot" when the mass of shot is still in front of the plate. It is thus possible to find out how various kinds and makes of cartridges behave as regards scattering. The most interesting phenomenon, however, is the strong air-wave in front of each grain. On account of its greater density, the air comprest in advance of the shot is pictured plainly on the photographic plate. If several grains are photographed close together, the plate shows how the several air-waves overlap. Behind the entire charge we see many small air-waves and eddies which break and flow into one another. To quote again:

"In the photograph the two contact strips appear clearly at the right, also the grains of shot and the air-waves. At the left we see the wad of the cartridge which follows the charge of shot at reduced speed. The few dark spots visible in the neighborhood of the wad are unconsumed powder grains. One of the shot grains has passed through the two contact strips, and has been noticeably flattened by the impact. In the rear of this grain fly some fragments of the contact strips, and it can be observed plainly how the air spurts out of the perforation made by the

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shot. In front of the grain of shot we see a large circle which represents the air-wave produced by the grain. The strong light in the rear of the contact strips is caused by the spark formed when they touch each other. If desired, the effect may be screened by interposing a piece of cardboard between the strips and the plate. It should be noted that everything shown in the illustration is due to the shot itself, that is to say, there was no background whatever during exposure. The electric machine must of course be placed in a separate room, in order that its spark may not disturb the perfect darkness of the room in which the exposure is to be made. In the illustration at the left, we see a push-button for ringing an electric bell as a signal to the assistant that he should operate the electric machine.

"Only photography can secure clear information as to the widening of the charge, the length of the space it will occupy, the scattering of the individual grains and their deformation. Some of the grains in the photograph show plainly how far their originally spherical form has been altered by the pressure of the powder gases. A few of them seem to be almost cube-shaped. The beveling off of some grains causes them to deviate considerably from the line of sight, since they are deflected in the air by surfaces inclined to the trajectory. Up to the present it has been found impossible to photograph shot in flight at any considerable distance from the muzzle, and exposures are now generally made at distances of from 5 to 17 feet from the muzzle."

SANITATION IN ANCIENT RELIGIONS

MANY of the precepts of ancient religious codes are hygienic in intent. That the Mosaic code offers many examples of this is well known to all. An English scholar has recently unearthed some extremely up-to-date sanitary rules from the Vedas, and observes that if they were enforced to-day, the plague in India would be rooted out. Says *The Hospital* (London, July 9):

"The sacred books of most religions contain many excellent sanitary precepts which, while based merely on an intelligent observation of Nature, are often startlingly accurate in their effectiveness, as the following article will show. *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* points out that, so far from being contrary to the religion of any considerable section of the population of India, rat-killing is actually enjoined in their sacred books. According to Hindu ideas, the Vedas stand on even higher authority than is claimed by Christians for their Bible, as they are said not to be merely inspired but to have existed prior to the beginning of time. The following is a translation from Book VI., verse 50, of the Atharva-Veda:

"'Destroy the rat, the mole, the boring beetle; cut off their heads, O asvins.

"'Bind fast their mouths; let them not eat our barley; so guard ye twain our growing corn from danger.

"'Hearken to me, lord of the female borer, lord of the female grub! Ye rough-toothed vermin.

"'Whate'er ye be, dwelling in woods, and piercing, we crush and mangle all those piercing insects.'

"The journal goes on to remark that the destruction of the flea and mosquito, both piercing insects, is clearly enjoined as well as that of the rat, and it is certain that if the Veda could be literally obeyed by its followers, plague, malaria, and filariasis would be promptly abolished from India, and trypanosomes cease to destroy its cattle. This passage in the original Sanskrit with a translation into the modern vernacular should be incorporated into a leaflet for general distribution, and introduced into any book prepared for instruction in elementary hygiene for the use of vernacular schools."

SKELETON MASTS TO COME DOWN—The United States Navy Department is dissatisfied with the woven-wire masts with which fifteen or eighteen battle-ships were equipped last year and which attracted so much attention in New York harbor last fall during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Says *The Marine Journal* as abstracted in *Engineering News* (New York, July 21):

"These masts were installed at an expense of $10,000 each, and the fact that so many ships were fitted with them before they had been thoroughly tried out in one or two vessels seems to evidence lack of foresight. The most serious drawback to this innovation is that on account of the altitude of the platform at the top there is an appreciable amount of vibration at certain speeds, and besides, the system of observation, calculation, and communication is thereby a complicated one."

A NEW WAY OF CAPTURING NITROGEN

THE NITROGEN which is so abundant a gaseous constituent of the atmosphere is of great value, especially as a fertilizer in the form of nitrates, or salts of nitric acid. Nitric acid is nothing but nitrogen and oxygen combined chemically with the elements of water, yet so inert is atmospheric nitrogen gas that its utilization was until recently considered impossible, no way of forcing it to combine chemically being known. Two processes, however, are now in use, and a third has just been devised, which, as we learn from *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York), has some interesting and novel features. Of the two already in use, this magazine says:

"The simplest in idea is to take the oxygen and nitrogen in the air, as it is, and to try and combine as large a portion of them as possible directly into nitrogen oxids (to 'burn the atmospheric nitrogen') and then work them up into nitric acid or its salts. This can be done by subjecting atmospheric air to a very high temperature by means of electric-arc discharges, as is done with commercial success in Norway. . . . This method . . . is complicated and expensive; the electric-power consumption is high and the process is commercially practical only in countries where electric power is exceptionally cheap and where there is little incentive to use the available cheap power for other purposes. Norway is the classical example of such countries."

Other useful compounds, we are told, may be made by first separating the nitrogen from the oxygen in the air, which may be done by distilling liquid air, and then using it at an elevated temperature. The power consumption is not so high as in the process mentioned above, but the method still requires comparatively cheap power. The third or newest process is the production of ammonia by chemical combination of nitrogen and hydrogen, and its novelty lies in the fact that this combination has been found to require a very high pressure—something unusual in commercial chemical reactions. We read:

"There is a considerable margin between the selling price of ammonia and the cost of making nitrogen gas and hydrogen gas on a large scale. But it has always been thought that such a synthetic process was impractical, because the nitrogen and hydrogen gases would be too slow to react. This prevailing idea has now been disproved by Prof. Fritz Haber, of the Institute of Technology, of Karlsruhe, who jointly with Dr. R. Le Rossignol has developed an apparatus for producing in the laboratory 90 grams of liquid ammonia per hour; this apparatus has been in continuous operation for a sufficiently long time to prove its practicability. The essential feature of the process is the use of a high pressure—something like 200 atmospheres. . . . It seems that no high temperature is required or desirable. . . . The use of such high pressures as 200 atmospheres would be a novelty in large-scale chemical operations, but seems hardly a prohibitive drawback. On the other hand, the process does not seem to require particularly cheap power. The development of the process decidedly deserves watching. It has already passed out of the laboratory stage."

TAILOR-ANTS—One must confess to a feeling of relief, says *Knowledge* (London), at finding circumstantial confirmation of some of the extraordinary tales that have been told of the so-called "tailor-ant," common in hot countries:

"E. Bugnion vouches for the habit that these creatures have of using their silk-secreting larvæ as needle and thread when they are binding leaves together to make a nest. As is well known, they nest in trees, and sometimes they find it difficult to bring two rather distant leaves close enough together to be sewn. Bugnion confirms the tale that five or six will form a living chain to bridge the gap. The waist of *A* is gript in the

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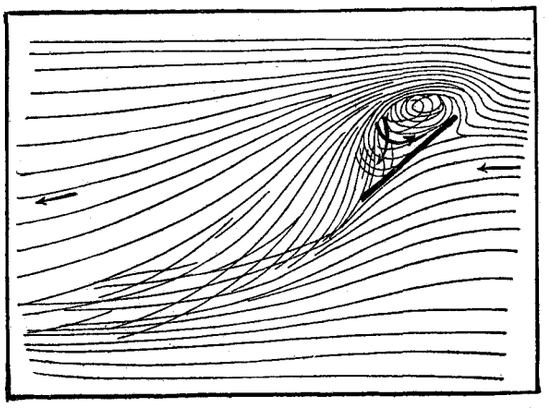
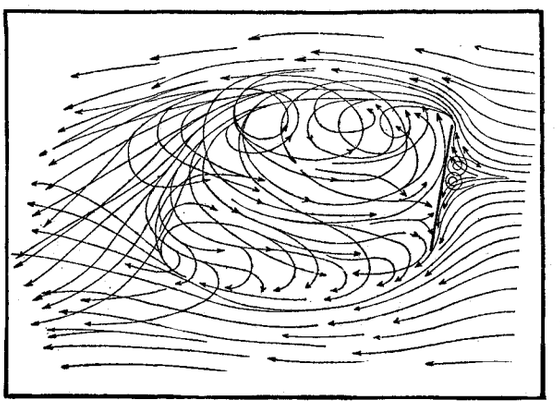


AIR CURRENTS ABOUT A PLATE INCLINED 40 DEGREES TO THE WIND.



AIR CURRENTS ABOUT A PLATE INCLINED 80 DEGREES TO THE WIND.

mandibles of *B*, who is in turn gript by *C*, and so on—a literally living chain, and a notable gymnastic feat. Many chains may work together for hours on end trying to draw two leaves close to one another."

WIND-EDDIES BEHIND OBSTACLES

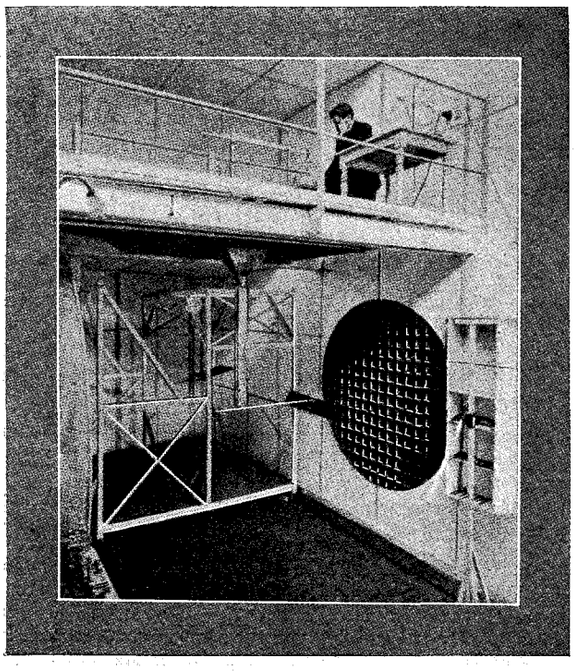
FACTS ABOUT air-resistance have become increasingly interesting in these days of aviation. In the course of a series of observations and experiments on this subject made by Eiffel of "tower" fame on the structure named for him, he has thrown light on some of the problems of the aeroplane, by studying the behavior of an air current when its course is opposed by an obstacle—in this case a flat plate inclined at various angles. The accompanying diagrams show the course of the wind behind the plate for two of the angles. Says Jacques Boyer, describing the experiments in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 18):

"Among other data of incontestable practical utility, Mr. Eiffel has shown that the value of the horizontal component, or resistance to forward movement, increases constantly with the inclination of the surface, while the vertical component reaches a maximum at 15°, then decreases very rapidly and disappears at 90°.

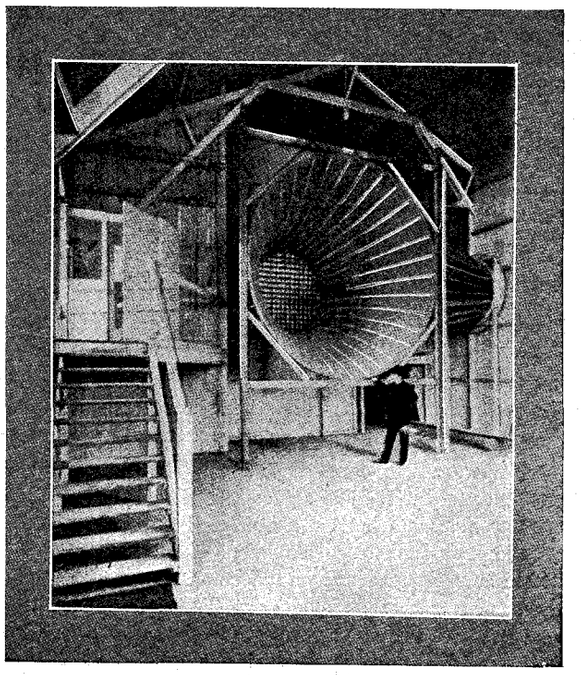
"In the second place, as the plates with which he experimented had a plane of symmetry parallel to that of the wind, he investigated the direction of the air-currents in this plane. To this end a short and very light thread fastened to the end of a thin rod was placed at different points in the plane and he thus ascertained as exactly as possible its position and direction. He saw that in most cases, especially behind the plate, the direction of the thread varied rapidly between two limits, more or less widely separated. The variation of direction of the thread was due to the fact that the air found at each instant a manner of flow having very feeble stability, so that the slightest influence caused it to pass from one manner to another.

"The ascertainment of the directions of the thread enabled the investigator to determine, with some approximation, the various manners of flow. In one figure we give the directions taken by the air-currents in the vicinity of a rectangular plate inclined at 40° to the wind. The other, which represents these directions near a plate inclined at 80°, shows that the currents follow very variable trajectories and are consequently very unstable. The same is true of a plate at right angles to the direction of the wind.

"As for the center of pressure, it occupies the middle of the plate if the surface is horizontal; then it gets sensibly nearer to the forward edge for an angle of 15° and from this moment it returns gradually to the center, reaching this point when the plate is perpendicular to the wind. Finally, Mr. Eiffel justifies the choice made by almost all aviators, of a curved surface as the bearing surface of their devices, by showing that for a given resistance to forward motion, the curved plate has always a sustaining power superior to that of the flat plate, especially at slight inclinations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MR. EIFFEL'S AERODYNAMIC LABORATORY IN PARIS.



THE APERTURE FOR SUPPLYING THE WIND.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

WILL BETHLEHEM FOLLOW PITTSBURG?

CONDITIONS existing in the steel works of Bethlehem, Pa., are being made public by the first published report of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. This report shows that Bethlehem demands of its workers more than did Pittsburg before its reformatory measures passed in April, giving to its workers a Sunday rest-day in all practicable cases. The conditions at Bethlehem especially appealed to the interests of the Federal Council, inasmuch as the strike, which occurred in February last, was said to have been precipitated by the discharge of three men who had appealed in behalf of their fellows for rest from work on Sunday. The committee of investigation consisted of the Rev. Charles Stelzle, Dr. Josiah Strong, and Paul U. Kellogg, and the report is a 6,000-word document now available for public perusal. Many religious journals have published the facts in a condensed form; that prepared by Mr. Stelzle for *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) is the source of our quotations. He observes:

"The committee reports that 'just before the strike, 4,725 men, or 15 per cent. of all employees, worked 12 hours a day; 220 workmen had a 12-hour day excepting on Saturdays, when their hours were either 10 or 11; 4,203 employees had a workday of 10½ to 11 hours in length, generally with a half-day off on Saturday; and 47 worked on other schedules not specified. Beyond, and intensifying, the evils of a 12-hour day was the existence in many departments of a 7-day week. Twenty-eight per cent. of all employees worked regularly 7 days in the week, but in addition were those who worked on Sundays regularly as overtime. The total number working on 7 days in a week, both regular and as overtime, during last January, was 4,041, or 43 per cent. The situation with regard to Sunday work in Bethlehem is worse than that found in the Pittsburg Steel Mills, as discovered by the Pittsburg Survey.' The committee asserts that 'while it is claimed by the management that Sunday and overtime work is, in some departments at least, optional with the men, it is nevertheless true that foremen and gang-bosses have compelled men to work on Sunday against their protest upon pain of discharge. It was a case of this kind which precipitated the strike.'

"With regard to wages, the committee declares that 61 per cent. of the 9,184 employed earned less than 18 cents an hour, or $2.16 for a 12-hour day; and 31.9 per cent. earned less than 14 cents an hour, or less than $1.68 for a 12-hour day. The committee declares 'this is a wage scale that leaves no option to the common laborers but the boarding-boss method of living with many men to the room. When a man has a family with him they take in lodgers, or even the woman goes to work. It is reported that immigrant parents send their little children back to the old country to be reared while the mother goes to work.'

"It is asserted that during the last year there were 927 injuries in the Bethlehem plant, of which 754 involved the loss of more than one week's time; 38 of these lost bodily members and 6 lost an arm or leg; 21 lost their lives."

Labor organizers at Bethlehem had asserted that during the strike the churches—Protestant and Catholic alike—gave no aid to men who were fighting for a great moral issue. Furthermore, the labor organizers insisted that "the company has taken money out of the pay envelops of the laboring men without their consent, to pay same over to the clergy, and that there is a standing offer to all of the ministers of the Bethlehem Steel Company to have the church dues collected through the company's office." The organizers also asserted that "the Protestant Ministerial Association, as a body, practically championed the cause of the corporation." The committee representing the Social Service Commission investigated these charges in conferences with representatives of the Protestant Ministerial Association of the Bethlehems and also of the labor organizers:

"It was shown, in this conference with the ministers, that they had frequently appeared before the officials of the corporations requesting that all unnecessary Sunday work be abolished, and that meetings had been arranged by the clergy in protest against Sunday labor. It was also brought out in the discussion that not any of the Protestant ministers had ever made arrangements to have the company collect church dues.

"However, the committee appointed to study the strike situation says in its report that there seems to be some justification for the strikers' criticism of the ministers and the churches. While the clergymen in a published statement administer a sharp rebuke to the strikers 'for using any means whether foul or fair to embarrass and cripple the Steel Company,' and, while they put to the strikers the question, 'Is it reasonable to expect that, by attacking your employer openly and in secret and by trying to destroy his property and his business, you can best persuade him to deal generously and magnanimously with you?' the committee insists that it finds no corresponding censure of the officials of the steel works for compelling unnecessary and increasing Sunday work through a period of years; and if, as the ministers state, 'only the officials of the company can accomplish the righting of any existing wrongs,' then evidently these officials are responsible for the continuance of such wrongs.

"And yet the Social Service Commission says, 'there is not a word in the statement to bring this truth home to the conscience of said officials.' The committee further declares in its report that 'nothing could be more exasperating to the working man than to assume that he desires to persuade his employer "to deal generously and magnanimously with him." What he desires and demands is not generosity and magnanimity at the hands of his employer, but simply justice.'"

The committee makes certain practical suggestions in view of the questions raised by the Bethlehem strike. Thus:

"It declares that 'a 12-hour day and a 7-day week are alike a disgrace to civilization; that there is a way of avoiding each, but they will not be avoidable until society requires the backward members of the community to conform to the standard recognized by decent men.' It recommends that there should be laws requiring three shifts in all industries operating 24 hours a day, and that there should be laws requiring one day of rest in seven for all workmen in 7-day industries. The Federal Government 'should be urged to include in its specifications for armor-plate, war-vessels, construction work, and the like, that the work be done on a 6-day basis and that where operations are necessarily continuous the 24-hour day be split into three shifts of 8 hours each. It would seem that the United States Government could provide for certain minimum labor conditions in its contracts, as well as minimum specifications as to materials. As it is now, the progressive employer who wants to be fair to his men must compete for contracts at levels set by the least scrupulous.'

"The committee also recommends that a day be set apart at church conferences for the discussion of industrial conditions and the relation of the Church to them; that the churches of America be urged to initiate a movement for 6-day legislation, comparable with the old Sunday-observance movement which resulted in the placing of Sunday laws on the statute-books of most States. These Sunday laws were sustained by the courts up to the Federal Supreme Court, not on the grounds of religious observance, but on the ground that unremitting toil debases man. Therefore, the report says, 'the courts could not be expected to sustain by similar reasoning 6-day legislation, provided that, when an industrial operation is necessarily continuous, each man shall have one day free.'"

In view of the reputed cause of the strike this recommendation is made:

"It is essential that there be some method whereby employees may approach their employers with their grievances without prejudice against those selected to represent them. The committee would raise the question of the recognition of the right of all workmen to organize in such a manner as may seem best to them, provided that they keep within the limits of the law, and we recommend that employers of labor recognize such organizations when they speak in behalf of their members."

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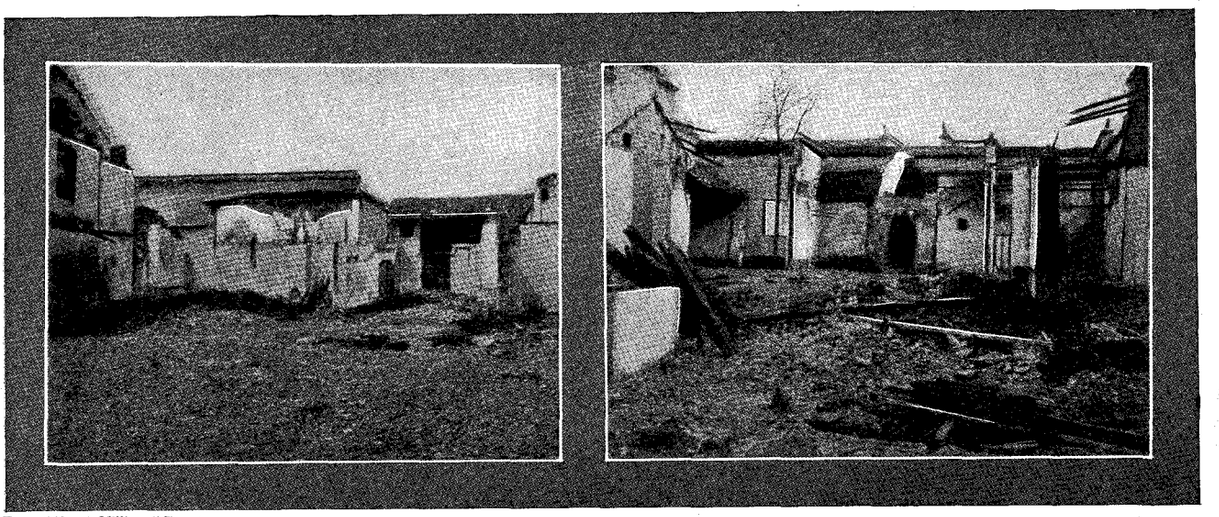


From "China's Millions," Toronto.

THE WRECK OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION PREMISES AFTER THE RECENT RIOTS.

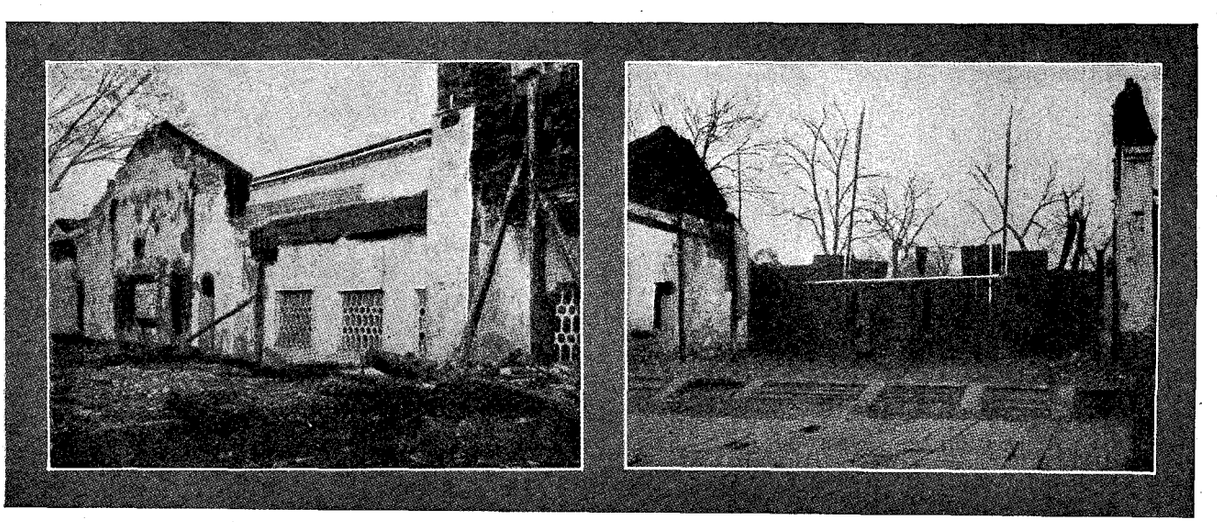
CHINESE MISSIONS AS SCAPEGOATS

LABOR troubles similar to those with which the West is plentifully familiar are said to be at the basis of the recent riots in China. The destruction of mission-buildings in Hunan was not caused by a resurgence of antichristian feeling but by the rise in the price of food. The natives wrecked mission-buildings so that the Chinese officials, who were responsible for the higher cost of rice, should find themselves in difficulties with the Government. This explanation is given by the Rev. E. F. Mosher, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who also speaks of another cause of complaint in provinces which had recently been opened to foreigners:

"Laborers who were skilled in building foreign houses had been brought in from other parts of China to build the houses and business blocks for the foreigners. To this the laborers who lived in the district objected, and demanded that the masons and carpenters who had been brought in be sent home, and that the local men be allowed to do the work themselves."

In *The California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco), where Mr. Mosher's words are quoted, we read this comment on the situation:

"The rise in the price of rice has spread a sense of alarm among the common laborers. It is to be regretted that in all this attempted advance in civic and economic conditions the moral principles involved should in so great a measure be neglected. In the advance of the price of rice there is greater compensation to the rice-growers. That is so much to the good, but the wage-earner should not be compelled to bear this burden. Wages should also be advanced. That principle will hold good the world over. In a world ruled by selfishness the principles of justice and righteousness are fatally ignored. Mr. Mosher states that the leaders of these riots only seek to annoy the foreigners, not because they are foreigners, but because such a method is an effectual way of getting the Chinese officials into trouble. The fact is that China is in a transitional state. She has long suffered injustice at the hands of her officials and at the hands of foreign governments. Ten thousand missionaries, filled with the spirit of Jesus Christ, wisely distributed in the seething centers of China would mean the social, political, and industrial redemption of China. The Government of China by the inauguration of the provincial assemblies has gone too far to turn back. The Chinese Government has evoked a condition of things which can not be safely reversed. There is only one way out. China must have a moral education. A new China must have a new, a renewed, a regenerated spirit. The Church of Jesus Christ, not the politicians, not the economist, not simply the educational system, must bring in a new spirit into China. Any attempt to patch the old civilization of China with new industrial principles will not work. New cloth can not be safely attached to the old. The whole fabric must be new. It is not worth while to fill the old, worn-out pigskin civilization bottles of China. Eaten up with injustice and wrong, with the new wine of modern economics, modern industrialism, modern politics without a new spirit, new system of ethics, and primarily a new moral structure, China must have Christ before she can successfully adopt and operate a Christian civilization."



THE GOVERNOR'S YAMEN AT CHANG-SHA AFTER THE RIOTS.

The rioters wrecked these buildings as a means of protesting against the advance of the price of rice.

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REASONS FOR CHURCHGOING

PEOPLE who stay away from church "seem always prepared to make an eloquent defense of their inaction," observes a writer in *The Woman's Home Companion*. The challenges that they often meet prepare them with reasons good or bad, but the churchgoer is rarely asked to account for his action. Reasons inspired more or less by malice are often imputed to him; but this journal has instituted an inquiry, with results that are interesting religiously and psychologically as well. The question why is answered by one in saying: "Because it seems to me that the Church bears the same relation to right living that the flag does to patriotism—it upholds an ideal." A lawyer, who says that perhaps he "should not be expected to go to church at all," replies that he also in church observance follows an "ideal." He writes:

"Briefly, I go to church to worship God and because I know that I can live a higher, a broader, and a better life as the result. I am in action a busy man and my religion is rational rather than emotional. But I know that 'ideals' are the lever which moves the world, that behind every ideal lies a religious inspiration, and that churchgoing is the practical support of all religion."

Another has three reasons:

"1. Because of what it stands for. With all of its human imperfections the Christian Church stands for the best elements of life and the highest conception of God known to mankind.

"2. Because of its offspring. Nearly all the institutions and agencies interested in the uplifting of humanity are the product, directly or indirectly, of the Christian Church. And most of the people who give their time, talents, and money to the support of these beneficent institutions are members of, or results of, the life and work of the Church. I want to have a part in this general uplift.

"3. Because of its enemies. If a man is to be judged by his enemies, why not the Church? The foes of the home, marriage, and righteousness are also foes of the Church. All forces which seek mankind's destruction seek the Church's vilification."

A farmer's wife gives a mingling of religious and worldly reasons that bear a very human stamp:

"I am the wife of a farmer living in a thinly settled section of the country. I go to church services held in a log shack, to hear sincere, if not always brilliant, sermons; to sing; to wear my best clothes, and to see other people."

One who answers the question admits that (his or her) "reasons for going to church are un-Christlike as can well be imagined. Thus:

"I have been reared to think that all well-bred people go to some church. It doesn't take very much time out of your Sunday—two hours or so—and you leave an impression that you are distinctly high-toned and perfectly proper.

"No cold cream on hot flesh ever produced such soothing sensation as this churchly application will to your soul.

"Now, Mr. Editor, that is the square, honest reason why thousands of people go to church. But if you are hunting for a 'true religious uplift,' you'll squirm and be afraid to publish this."

Fifteen letters were sent to fifteen young men, known to be churchgoers. These were the questions asked:

"'Name? Age? Married or single? Occupation? About how many Sundays of the year do you attend church? Why do you go to church? Please confine your answer within one hundred words.' Fourteen out of the fifteen replied. Seven express a desire to exert a good influence over others by the rightful observance of the Sabbath. Ten believe that church attendance is a duty, and eleven speak of church attendance as a privilege. Only four speak of the sermon, and one touches a keynote when he says: 'I never go away without a blessing. It matters not who the preacher is, whether he be an eloquent or scholarly orator or not. If he be a Christian at heart, he will bring us the blessing that we need.'"

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL WORK FOR COLLEGE MEN

WHAT BECOMES of the old men? Such is the question sometimes heard in the streets of New York as the pageant of young manhood presents its daily spectacle. New York is the Mecca of young men, but the graduate department of the Intercollegiate Branch of the Y. M. C. A. has found that no more than 8 or 10 per cent. of the college graduates coming to the city are joining the churches. The reason assigned is the lack of opportunities for social work, and this committee has endeavored to stir up some churches to their social opportunities, presenting them with a program for larger work of this nature. It is deemed desirable that there should be "the most intimate and general cooperation with these organizations now working on the improving of moral, social, and civic conditions in the city," and the graduate department has agreed for the present to act as a clearing-house between the work to be done and the men who can do it. In *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), the Rev. Orrin G. Cocks gives the following plan which was presented to representatives of all the men's organizations of Manhattan and the Bronx:

"1. The men of the church organizations recognize the need of definite social work taking the energies of the churchmen for the sake of the city, the churches, and the men now doing little practical work. The need is evident. The men are ready. There remains the formation of a wise program and method of procedure.

"2. It is assumed that the men's organizations, under proper direction and with a wise plan, are the logical bodies to take up in the churches such social work.

"3. It is proposed that individual churches, a combination of churches of different denominations in a neighborhood, or the denominational group be urged to employ at least one secretary, who shall be highly trained along social lines, who shall have executive ability to put untrained men at work, and who shall have an undoubted religious motive in doing this.

"4. It is understood in every case that cooperation with existing social and moral agencies doing satisfactory work be encouraged.

"5. The graduate department of the Students' Club agrees, until the work can be placed in the hands of a group of trained directors, to put into shape a definite list of opportunities for social and moral work throughout the city, which can be taken up by individuals, committees, or organizations. It will submit such suggestions, with the approval of the ministers of the churches, to the men's organizations. It will also assist in finding the most important and interesting work to concentrate upon and in beginning such work."

It is not to be implied that entire inactivity along these lines has thus far characterized the churches of Manhattan. Mr. Cocks gives a brief survey of the kind of effort that has engaged attention and the measure of success resulting therefrom. We read thus:

"St. George's churchmen have succeeded in keeping the streets surrounding the church and Stuyvesant Park free from solicitation at night. The Washington Heights Baptist Church has interested itself in the boys of the neighborhood, in the movement to change the amusements in Fort George Park, and in obtaining playgrounds for children on the Heights. The men of St. Michael's have aided the rector, Dr. Peters, in the work of the committee of fourteen and in legislation considered at Albany. The men of the West End Presbyterian Church have attempted to interest the small shopkeepers, clerks, etc., in their work in the reaching of 104th Street near Amsterdam Avenue. The members of the Brick Church Brotherhood have been organized for some time in committees interested in social and civic movements and are keenly awake. Two of the members of the Pilgrim Congregational Church are on the Harlem Committee of the Charity Organization Society. The organization has been conducting an unusual series of meetings on Sunday evenings which have had to do with social work. The men in the Church of the Holy Communion, under Dr. Mottet's leadership, have circulated petitions and been instrumental in obtaining a public school in the vicinity of Twentieth Street."

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LETTERS AND ART

WHO WAS "LADY FROM THE SEA"?

MR. GEORGE MOORE, the Irish novelist, has announced a book for the early autumn. It is said to present among its characters many of his contemporaries in the Irish capital. Indeed, since this fact has leaked out, it is further asserted that "half-Dublin is furious because they are in the book, and the other half furious because they are not." Many authors are not so frank about their prototypes. Just now there is discussion over the original of Ibsen's "Lady from the Sea." A young woman who forged a check to save her husband's life is known to be the model of *Nora*, altho she did not leave her husband as did the heroine of "A Doll's House." *Hedda Gabler* had her counterpart in real life—a young woman whose strong character and absence of fitting occupation brought her into many uncomfortable positions. But who was the "Lady from the Sea"? John Paulsen, a well-known Norwegian author and a great friend of Ibsen, writes, in his recently published "Memoirs":

"Not very long ago it was said that a Danish actress whom Ibsen met at a little watering-place on the coast of Denmark inspired his conception of the character. This statement surprized me very much. I thought that all Ibsenites knew that the prototype of Ibsen's remarkable heroine is no less a person than Camilla Collett, as Ibsen admits in a letter to the celebrated authoress."

Mr. Paulsen goes on with some observations about Ibsen that may throw light on the work of expatriated authors. Henry James, for example, lived abroad for twenty-five years without once in that time visiting his native land; but he seems in the interval to have poured forth a stream of novels that mark with contemporary exactness the changing type of American character. Mr. Paulsen writes:

MRS. COBURN AS ELEKTRA

In the out-door presentation of Murray's translation of the Euripides tragedy.

"During his long stay in foreign lands, Ibsen lived a very secluded life, and received but few people. But in return he observed the chosen ones all the more carefully, especially if they were compatriots. Once when I exprest surprize at his ability of keeping abreast with what was going on in Norway while living so far away from home, Ibsen said that every Norwegian who crossed his threshold seemed to bring with him the atmosphere of his country, and thus became his model. And when the characteristic traits were silhouetted against a foreign background he seemed to see more clearly the national faults and virtues. It was natural, therefore, that a noble and remarkable woman like Camilla Collett should become the object of Ibsen's special observation.

"It must have been tempting for a poet to analyze this complex enigmatic nature. Ibsen had admired her from his youth up and her remarkable works of fiction had influenced him in several respects. It was in Dresden in the early seventies that Mrs. Collett, who was then on her way to Italy, first appeared in Ibsen's family circle, where she was immediately received as a dear and long lost friend. . . . . .

"Almost every evening she came to tea at Ibsen's, and naturally, when she was around, conversation inevitably turned on woman's rights. Ibsen's idea of woman's position had been most conservative if not religiously orthodox up to this time, but now it slowly underwent a change. Mrs. Ibsen had her share in this change, for she, too, felt the subtle influence of Camilla Collett's arguments. Otherwise Mrs. Ibsen was very hard to influence. Not very many years later Ibsen's new point of view found expression in 'A Doll's House,' which Camilla Collett hailed in the most enthusiastic way. . . . . .

"When the 'Lady from the Sea' first appeared I was in Copenhagen where Magdalena Thoresen, Ibsen's mother-in-law, and Mrs. Collett were also stopping. As everybody else we spoke of the new play and I was amused to find that both ladies flattered themselves upon having inspired the dramatist. Mrs. Thoresen, who was a woman of the world, hinted vaguely and delicately at it, and, in a way, it was not strange that she should consider herself the heroine, for, like *Ellida*, she was extremely fond of the water.

"But as soon as Mrs. Collett had read the book she felt that she was *Ellida*. 'I am the "Lady from the Sea,"' she said with characteristic frankness. She said it as calmly as tho it were the most ordinary thing in the world.

"I objected that Mrs. Collett had nothing to do with the sea, that she had been brought up in a little inland village and that she was not fond of the water.

"'Don't you understand the symbolism of Ibsen's work at all?' she asked me in the same calm way. 'With Ibsen everything is symbolistic. What Ibsen calls the sea is merely another way of expressing the weird fascination of the nature at Eidsvold which put its stamp on my whole being.'

"Mrs. Collett wanted certainty, however, and with characteristic naïveté she immediately wrote to the dramatist to find out. In reply to her letter Ibsen admits that she had greatly influenced his conception of things, and that she had many points in common with *Ellida*."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN UNTILLED FIELD FOR AMATEUR THEATRICALS

THE RAGE for amateur theatricals has become so wide-spread that one of our writers on the drama finds the time apt for giving some practical hints. Amateurs could not do better, thinks Mr. Walter P. Eaton, than cultivate "the professionally untilled field of outdoor theatrical entertainments." Indeed, his sagest advice to amateurs is to avoid, so far as possible, the field where the professional is supreme, and "act in plays which have a definite historic or artistic value, but which can not be seen on the professional stage." The main reason why outdoor acting should recommend itself to amateurs is that it "calls for less subtlety and technical skill than indoor, and many plays impossible to amateurs on a stage are well adapted to amateurs in a grove." In *The Woman's Home Companion* he gives us a few more reasons why:

"The open-air stage is the simplest, in some ways the most effective, in the world; outdoor acting is, if rightly understood, the least technically involved, the most naive and simple. Almost any lawn-party can be made more attractive by a little outdoor play, varying the usual monotony of strawberries and bad music. And almost any lawn, under the kindly cover of night, can become a Forest of Arden.

"The reason for the extreme simplicity of the outdoor stage is just this kindly cover of night. Select a spot of level lawn between two trees, throw upon it the light of two or three

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strong calciums, place between it and the lamps as many chairs as you desire, and you have your theater. You need no flies, no wing pieces, no back drop. The darkness, increased by the brilliancy of your one concentrated spot of light, supplies them all. A few simple 'properties,' brought on and off by page boys—and there you are. The actors do not enter suddenly; they drift on out of the dark. The scenery does not cut them off sharply at their exit; they melt gradually out of sight. There is a dream quality about it all, a potent spell is cast over the imagination, and not only is atmosphere thus created for the amateurs, which professional actors on an indoor stage have to create by their art, but the very lack of artistry in amateurs,

MR. AND MRS. COBURN IN A SCENE FROM THE "ELEKTRA" OF EURIPIDES.

The effectiveness of open-air plays presented with a minimum of accessories by the few professional companies, such as the Coburns, ought, thinks a critic, to suggest to amateurs an alluring field.

their naïveté and stiffness, go with the mood and scene better than the posturings of professionals. Everything here is on the side of the amateur."

"As You Like It" is the play that first comes to mind as admirably adapted to outdoor performances. Many of our readers will have at least seen this play done out of doors by amateurs or professionals, for such companies as those surrounding "The Coburns" or Mr. Ben Greet or Miss Constance Crawley have appeared in many parts of the country. The former of these are presenting an ever-widening repertory, having added to their several Shakespearian performances Mr. Percy MacKaye's "Canterbury Pilgrims," of recent plays "one of the best for the purpose," thinks Mr. Eaton; and this year Gilbert Murray's translation of "Elektra." A writer in *The Craftsman* (August) contrasts this performance of Euripides's "Elektra" with that of Strauss, given for the first time in New York last winter:

"The former seems inherent in the simplicity and primitiveness of outdoor surroundings; real with those qualities of human nature which must be vital to the end of time, and told, in the Gilbert Murray translation, so sincerely, almost in so homely a manner that the scenes out under the trees and close to the wet green earth seemed but life itself; while Strauss's 'Elektra,' developed from the morbid Teutonic imagination, gave a series of pictures, artificial and unconvincing, almost loathsome, save only for human consideration as it was lifted on the wings of splendid sound."

Mr. Eaton goes on to survey the field at the disposal of the amateur:

"Of ancient plays acted in the open in America recently may be mentioned Peele's 'The Old Wives' Tale,' Lyly's 'Endimion,' and 'Robin and Marion,' from the old French. These are hardly to be recommended except when coached by an expert and played before an audience who are to some degree acquainted with old English drama. Shakespeare, of course, is a different matter. 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' has been acted at Yale, and 'The Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'As You Like It,' and 'Twelfth Night' are not infrequently performed. Rostand's 'The Romancers,' which, so far as I know, has not been tried out of doors, would be most charming under such conditions. Some of the plays by Yeats and the new Irish school of dramatists, 'The Well of the Saints,' for example, would be excellent; and possibly some of Maeterlinck's mystery-filled dramas.

"A few good voices, two or three musicians, and plenty of dancers could combine for a charming out-of-door entertainment consisting of old English songs and dances arranged in dramatic tableaux. 'Drink to me only with thine eyes,' 'Greensleeves was all my joy,' 'It was a lover and his lass' (Morley), 'Come unto these yellow sands' (Purcell), 'Oh, the pretty creature' (Strace), 'Come live with me and be my love,' 'Orpheus with his lute' (the modern setting by Manney), 'She never told her love' (Hayden), Sir Arthur Sullivan's 'Sigh no more, Ladies,' 'Shepherd thy demeanor vary' (Brown)—how lovely they would sound through a grove or across a lawn, while the figures of shepherds and shepherdesses drifted ghostly amid the trees and shadows or danced the morris-dance and gavotte! Here is an entertainment at once poetic, novel, beautifully imaginative, and well within the powers of intelligent amateurs.

"And how vastly more worth while it is than a performance of an 'Amateur Circus' or 'The District School' or Pinero's everlasting 'The Amazons' in a stuffy town hall!"

There is a final word of admonition to be taken to heart by all amateurs:

"Of course, a great difficulty in getting up all amateur performances is still greater in arranging those which require historic correctness or sustained mood. This is the difficulty of securing a competent coach and of compelling obedience to this coach. The difference between amateurs and professionals in any field is often more one of purpose than ability. The professional 'sticks to his job.' The amateur has no purpose nor conscience in the matter. However, few large high schools to-day are without some young teacher from Smith or Radcliffe, Harvard or Yale, who has had experience with serious theatricals or who knows where to go for assistance. And there are such young men and women in most communities, too, available for dramatic clubs. Of course, when a trained coach can be afforded, that is best. Some form of discipline should be adopted at the start and rigidly enforced.

"For if amateur theatricals are worth doing at all, especially if they are to take up the time and attention of our children, whom we are paying to educate, they are worth doing seriously, worth doing right. A slipshod, insufficiently rehearsed, unintelligent performance of an insignificant play does nobody any good and affords nobody real pleasure.

"A word may be added about arranging the out-of-door stage. If possible, the ground used for the stage should be higher than the audience or else at the base of a slope, so that all may get a clear view. When the edge of a grove is used at night, little or no backing is required, nor is much needed if the corner of a lawn can be secured where there are many bushes. But if a grove or shrubbery are not available, the stage can be easily enclosed by building a temporary hedge seven or eight feet high of little trees and bushes cut in the woods. Do not cut them till the last moment, as the leaves look dejected and artificial after they begin to droop. It is sometimes well, even when you have plenty of natural foliage, to fill in gaps that may disclose a jarring vista of house or fence. Always provide plenty of exits, as they are essential for freedom and naturalness of action. The only expense, if your labor is volunteer, will be for your calciums. You will need, probably, three of them."

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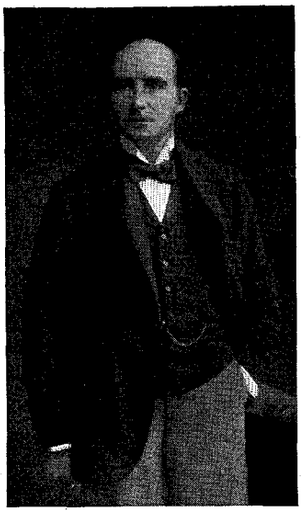

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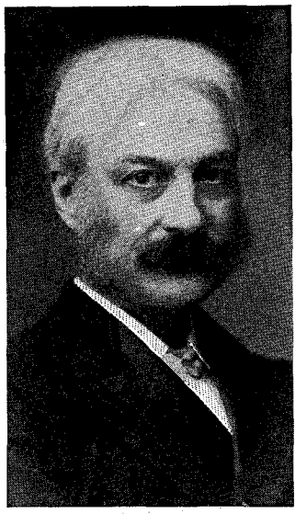

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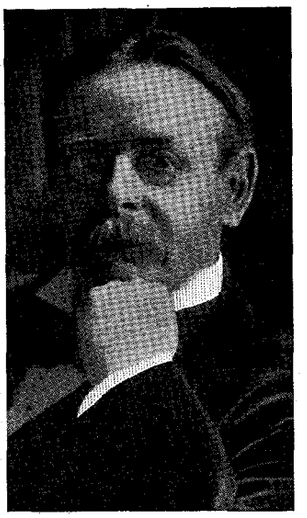

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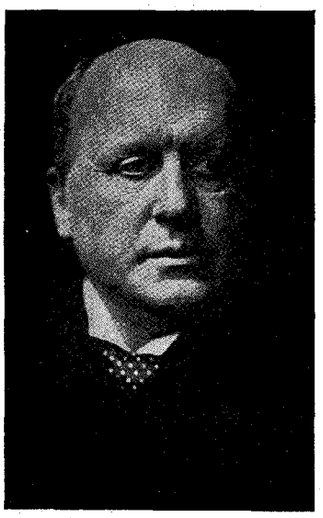
THE SEVENS OF VICTORIA AND EDWARD

THE LITTLE girl who inspired Wordsworth to write "We are Seven" spoke in mystical numbers. If she had said, "We are four" or "We are eight," it is inconceivable that any poem could have got itself written as a consequence. Just so when the cables tell us that twenty-seven men have been selected to form in England an Academy of Letters which in time will swell to forty like the band of French Immortals, the New York *Evening Post* hears it only as the mystical refrain "We are Seven." We have not yet been told the full list, but we have such names as Alfred Austin, Austin Dobson, Edmund Gosse, Thomas Hardy, Henry James, Andrew Lang, Lord Morley, Sir Arthur Pinero, and George Macaulay Trevelyan. To the charter twenty-seven were added at the first meeting Maurice Hewlett and A. C. Benson. No mention is made of Kipling, nor of Shaw, Chesterton, and Wells. Some men, of course, will have to figure in the outer darkness, as the Zolas and the Goncourts. Tho the remaining seventeen names are unmentioned *The Evening Post* has material enough for its song of seven which it proceeds to pour forth in this way:

"Leaving out Alfred Austin for reasons already indicated, and omitting Trevelyan on account of a reasonable doubt as to which Trevelyan is meant, we have a list of seven names—Dobson, Gosse, Hardy, James, Lang, Morley, and Pinero; and the impression produced on the mind of the average man of culture by the array as a whole would not be greatly altered if we were to substitute for any of the less striking of these names the name of any other of the writers mentioned, except in the instance of Kipling, and possibly of Shaw. With or without these substitutions, we have a set of seven writers representing, with a fair degree of accuracy, the height of literary eminence in the England of to-day; and it is a natural impulse—for men no longer young, at all events—to compare this array with what it might have been half a century ago. Then, as now, there would have been a great number of highly meritorious and highly appreciated writers from among whom a company of twenty-seven might have been selected in a great variety of ways; but the choice of seven is marked out with singular definiteness.

"Tennyson and Browning, Dickens and Thackeray, Carlyle and Ruskin, and John Stuart Mill—these were the men who, in 1860, were the shining lights of English letters. To the last name, the objection might be made that he was more a philosopher, economist, and publicist than a representative of 'pure literature'; but it would be mere pedantry to exclude from the category of literature a voice that was heard as his was, and that influenced as did his not only the thought but the sentiment of two generations."

Where England stands to-day in the matter of literature this



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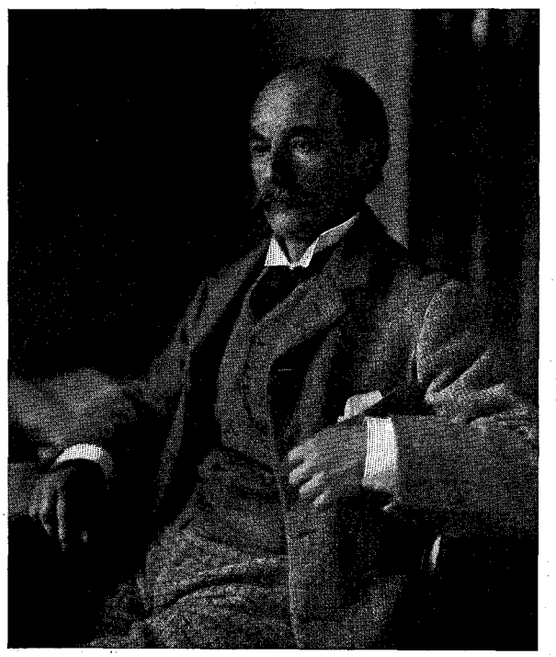
HENRY JAMES.



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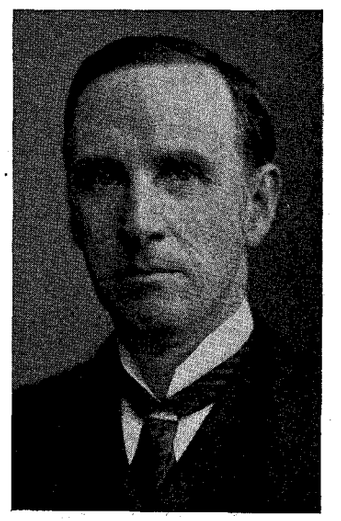
THOMAS HARDY.



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LORD MORLEY.

THE MYSTICAL SEVEN OF THE NEW ENGLISH ACADEMY.

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writer attempts to show by the simple method of comparisons. We read on:

"Between the two sets of names there is a difference so profound as to be almost startling. It is not a mere difference of greater literary ability—a question of superior mastery of literary art or greater native powers of expression. There is a certain largeness, a certain breadth and sweep, a certain oneness with the great currents of life and thought, that is characteristic of each one of the seven great mid-Victorians, and is absent almost entirely from their present-day successors. Of all of the seven latter-day names, only those of Thomas Hardy and of John Morley represent that quality of high seriousness which belongs to every one of the earlier masters. In the case of Morley, however, notable as has been his record as a writer and a political worker, it is not as a primary source either of influence or illumination that we can think of him, but only as an unusually admirable writer of the second order. As for Hardy, it would be idle to attempt to appraise the merit of such subtle and profound creative work as his, and assign its relative rank as pure literature in comparison with such wholly dissimilar achievements as those of Dickens and Thackeray; but whatever might be supposed to be the result of such an appraisal, the fact would still stand out that Hardy's work is, relatively speaking, that of a specialist—an artist with his own peculiar method addrest to one type of mind or to one mood of the soul—as against the wide sweep, the abounding humanity, the all-embracing appeal of his great predecessors. In the other fields—in poetry, represented by Tennyson and Browning, and in the great domains in which Carlyle and Ruskin and Mill held sway—there is, of course, to-day not even the most distant approach to the experience of the older time."

MUSIC IRREVERENTLY TREATED

THEODORE ROOSEVELT excused our musical backwardness to the Hollanders by reminding them that they had taken a thousand years to develop their music. He didn't ask for the same time for us, however; he didn't need to, explains Mr. W. J. Henderson in the New York *Sun*, because we have "received from Europe a ready-made code of rules, which Europe had to discover by experiment and gradual insight." We shall have to learn to adopt the extant materials to the expression of American ideas. But before we do that we must clear away certain grave obstacles in the path of rapid artistic development in music in this country. Among them Mr. Henderson sees a certain lack of reverence for intellectual pursuits. Most of us, he observes, "are inclined to regard a man who devotes his life to them as a singular fellow." High scholarship in the physical sciences we can understand and respect, "because we have seen it produce the telegraph and the telephone and wireless communication," which stand before us "with stock quotations attached." This is not an unnatural condition as Mr. Henderson shows:

"The tremendous progress of the last fifty years has swept aside the literary and artistic promise which flourished in earlier times. Men wonder why we have no longer a Concord school of sages, why we have no literary circle like that of Irving, Emerson, and Hawthorne. We produce no new Poe. We have no second Thoreau.

"We might almost as well ask why Germany produced no opera during the Thirty Years' War, why Italy gave birth to no 'Divina Commedia' during the supremacy of Spain. We have been too busy to enjoy what Irving always hungered for, a 'life of lettered ease' in the haunted shades of the Alhambra. We have had to sew up the wound of a severed country, draw the maps of a hundred railways, open the mighty commerce of the lakes, scour the Western plains with the steam-reaper, mount the Olympian Rockies with the iron Pegasus, unveil the treasures of Alaska, and swarm for homes in Oklahoma.

"While the West has been thrilling with the ardors of conquest of the wilderness the East has been planning mighty schemes of finance. We have had no time for the cultivation of the humanities. We have dwelt in a vortex of material industry, and the inevitable result is that the cloistered man, the student, has little respect among us.

"The poet and the composer are as yet regarded merely as court jesters, whose office it is to provide amusement for the 'tired business man'; but it does not follow that their time will not come. History is bound to repeat itself. The period of physical activity is sure to be followed by an era of mental recreation, and in the fulness of time we shall have a race of connoisseurs who will find more in music than the tickle of a rhythm and the lilt of a passing tune."

If we look to the operagoing public as an index to a bettering state of musical appreciation we shall fail to find it, Mr. Henderson thinks. Because—

"The operatic public is composed of people who are in search of entertainment, and they seek it in an exotic form of performance which in the existing conditions can not be brought into any actual relationship with their life or thought. The Italian opera in Germany in the seventeenth century was not more foreign to the people than the polyglot opera at the Metropolitan is to the people of New York.

"Does anybody fancy that operagoers assume an art attitude toward the opera? You have only to listen to the comments made by the most fastidious of the subscribers. They go to the opera late and most of them depart early. Their interest centers in what they vaguely describe as 'the performance.' Even this word is abused. What do these good people, and for the matter of that most of the newspaper commentators, mean by 'the performance'?

"The first and vital question in regard to it appears to be whether all the singers were 'in good voice.' If they were, then the most important element in 'the performance' is satisfactory. The next question invariably is, 'How did you like Destinn as *Gioconda?*' or 'Did you like Miss Farrar as *Tosca?*' We have lately risen to a new height where in the proud dignity of our swiftly acquired knowledge we ask, 'How did you like Toscanini's conducting of "Die Meistersinger"?'

"None of these questions betrays the existence of a real artistic spirit. Indeed, few of those who ask and answer these inquiries possess even the simple technical knowledge which would enable them to speak with judgment. The vast amount of ignorance in regard to the art of singing which is revealed in the opera-house is astounding.

"As for the conducting of an opera, few if any of the habitual attendants have any clear knowledge of what the duties of a conductor actually are. Still less do they possess such an acquaintance with the scores of the operas and the purposes of their composers as would enable them to pronounce an intelligent opinion as to a conductor's interpretation."

The writer compares our musical state with that of Germany and points to a state of things not to be called flattering:

"If you sit in an opera-house in Germany you will find an appreciable percentage of the audience interested in the work itself, in its school, in its construction, in the means by which the composer seeks to interpret the emotional moods of the drama, in the merging of the individualities of the singer and even the conductor (sometimes) in the general plan of interpretation.

"Among these people you will find many who can talk about the music with understanding, not as mere pianists who can perhaps sit down and pick it out on the keys. To be sure you meet in Germany, in Austria, in Hungary, in France, and in Italy a vast deal of ignorance; but it is not the ruling factor. It is not clamant and authoritative. It does not parade itself in the highways and proclaim itself the *arbiter elegantiarum*.

"It is possible that we shall in time reach a level of culture even higher than that now to be found in Europe, but it can not be until we have assumed a different attitude toward musical art. . . . . .

"We must return to that state in which people who have nothing but money, good manners, and social position to commend them to the consideration of humanity are willing to listen respectfully to the voice of a prophet in art. Just at present this state looks to be as far from us as Vega, but we are approaching it. . . . . .

"The more Americans are brought into contact with the artistic attitude of Europeans the better for the furthering of the development of art in this country.

"Americans did not learn the value of paintings by Franz Hals and Hobbema by exploring the treasure caves of the Western mountains. They will not discover the true inwardness of the art of Gluck and Mozart by the extension of railway facilities southwest of Denver."

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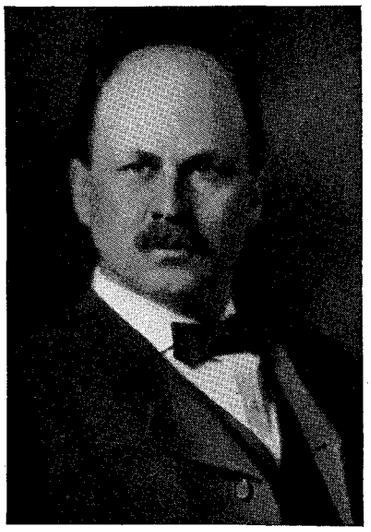
A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Appleton's New Practical Cyclopedia. A New Work of Reference Based upon the Best Authorities and Systematically Arranged for Use in Home and School. Edited by Marcus Benjamin. Assisted by Arthur E. Bostwick, Gerald Casteel, and George J. Hagar. With an introduction by Elmer Ellsworth Brown. 6 vols., 8vo. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $18.

This work is intended to meet the needs of people who desire something less bulky and expensive than the ordinary encyclopedia, yet full and exhaustive in its character. Within six volumes of about 500 pages each, the aim has been to produce in condensed form something bearing on all topics that are likely to interest the busy man. The house which publishes it has had in former years large experience and notable success in publishing encyclopedias. Material previously used and still within their control has been frequently drawn upon in the preparation of this work. Where condensation was needed the work has been done with care and judgment. Special attention has been bestowed



WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN,

President of the Long Island Railroad, whom Dr. Felix Adler called "The Galahad of the Market-Place."

on discoveries and events in recent times, articles on many topics having been prepared. Some hundreds of illustrations used in former works have been used again quite legitimately, because as good now for the purpose as ever. Others, however, have been added, many of these being in excellent halftones and others maps brought down to date. A notable feature of the illustrations is the employment of symbols to illustrate economic matters, such as the crops of various countries, where sacks and bags of different sizes, labeled in bushels, are employed. Again, the sources of income and expenses for the Federal Government of the United States are shown—an illustration which was reproduced in these columns on June 25. The care bestowed upon so many details in the preparation of the work has not always been extended to the biography, however. Among prominent men of whom no sketches appear are Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon, Governor Hughes, Elihu Root, Secretary Knox, Senator Depew, and Henry van Dyke.

Bates, Lindon, Jr. The Russian Road to China. With Illustrations from Photographs. 8vo, pp. 391. Cloth, decorated cover. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3 net.

A book of the most modern and open-eyed observation on things as they are in Eastern Russia, and as they are likely soon to be in the adjacent parts of China. It is capital reading, for the author is an inquiring and amusing traveler, bent on enjoying the sports and beauties of the country as he goes along, and looking at the show with the whimsical good humor of a Yankee and the joyous tolerance of a man who is constantly struck by the parallel between the frontier boom of Siberia and that of our own West. The student of social and political development in that part of the world can hardly neglect this book; and in this respect, it is strikingly fresh and apparently sagacious in its account and forecast of how the repressive outcome of Russia's misadventures in Manchuria will probably lead to the development of Mongolia and the reopening by steam and electricity of the ancient caravan road.

Brooks, John Graham. An American Citizen. The Life of William Henry Baldwin, Jr. 8vo, pp. 341. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Among the many wise and noble men who have served the Republic and the City of New York as private citizens, William Henry Baldwin, Jr., stands forth a conspicuous example of practical power and influence for good. He was a money-maker for others, who held that there was something a great deal better than money. He was a strong man who loved to have and to exercise power, but he loved to exercise it for the benefit of the weak and the poor. His work in ameliorating the social condition of railroad operatives, in clearing the moral atmosphere of this city, as well as his genius in the management of vast corporate interests in a clean and honorable way, are too well known to the public and his name is too fresh in their memory to need recapitulation here.

We have to say of this book that it is a clear and circumstantial statement of facts, and its appearance was a matter of necessity to the best interests of this country. The young will find in this personal history an incentive to follow the high ideals which are here exemplified, and those of mature age will find a lesson and an encouragement in the prosecution of reforms. The style of Mr. Brooks is destitute of fulsomeness or exaggeration. His work carries a conviction of its absolute truthfulness. It is a wonderful story of a good, able, and philanthropic man whose strength of will enabled him to live up to his honest convictions—an American citizen indeed.

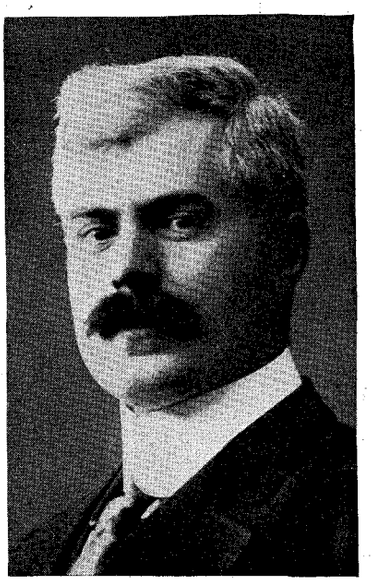
Bruce, H. Addington. Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road. 8vo, pp. 349. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The typical pioneer of the West has found an appreciative and industrious biographer in Mr. Bruce. The exploration of Kentucky and the combination of courage, caution, and foresight with which this genius of adventure eluded the red man and built his Wilderness Road, are dwelt upon with enthusiasm. We like Mr. Bruce's style, of which we give a specimen. He is describing the end of the road:

"The ground, now carpeted or dotted with the first wild flowers of spring, invited the weary road-makers to rest, and, sinking down, they gave themselves to undisturbed enjoyment of the scene before them.

"When they arose at Boone's bidding, it was to descend a gentle slope to a beautiful level in a sheltered hollow. Open toward the Kentucky, which coursed with quiet dignity beneath a precipitous bank, the level was well wooded as it receded inland. Here, as Boone indicated with a wave of his hand, was the end of his Wilderness Road—of the narrow, blood-won path that stretched back for two hundred miles, through canebrake and thicket, open plain, and mountain gorge, to the Watauga settlements."

This road became the safest and easiest pathway to the then West open to streams of settlers who came to seize and cultivate the wilderness. It was, perhaps, Boone's greatest work, if we except the way by which he had insured its immunity from Indian molestation as a result of Clark's primitive expedition against the Shawnee towns in 1782, which kept that tribe and its allies almost entirely out of Kentucky. The results of Boone's pioneering were seen ten years after the Revolution, when, of the one hundred thousand souls living between the Alle-



H. ADDINGTON BRUCE,

Author of "Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road."

ghanies and the Mississippi, seventy-five thousand dwelt in Kentucky. Boone himself was never satisfied with a settled home. Boonesboro was deserted by him and he died a pioneer on the extreme western line of civilization beyond the Mississippi.

As a study of America's western expansion, as a sketch of a sturdy, and almost heroic personality, as a record of exciting adventure, Mr. Bruce's book should prove acceptable and instructive to young and old alike. The portraits and other illustrations are excellent and the map illustrating the course of the Wilderness Road from the Watauga to the Kentucky River is a real aid to the understanding of the story.

Franklin, Fabian. The Life of Daniel Coit Gilman. 8vo, pp. 446. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

There is no class of men so likely to miss posthumous fame as educators. In this respect they are like actors, their living voice has great power, they inspire and elevate the minds of thousands by interpreting with Booth and Henry Irving the great masterpieces of literature, or teaching like Jowett or Longfellow the language or the philosophy of intellectual leaders of the past. Daniel Coit Gilman has well deserved the present

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voluminous biography, for he was, perhaps, something more than a mere teacher. He was an educational statesman. He showed to Americans how something after the model of a great European university could be instituted in this country. After a varied experience as an inspiring influence on the great Sheffield Scientific School, and the University of California, it was his task to conceive and carry into realization what is perhaps the most complete, thorough, and efficient school of specialization on this continent. Johns Hopkins University remains to-day a monument of his greatness as an educator. Science and scholarship have been distinctly elevated and promoted in America by the activities of the unique institution at Baltimore.

Daniel Coit Gilman was born at Norwich, Conn., of a good New England stock. He was graduated at Yale in 1852, and for three years subsequently traveled in Europe studying the methods of foreign universities. After working for seventeen years as professor at Yale, he was made president of the University of California. But his great opportunity came when he was called to be the first president of Johns Hopkins. The work was new, the materials ample, and he availed himself of them to project a magnificent institution of university study. In this post he labored for twenty-five years, accomplishing what was practically the great dream of his life, the elevation of American scholarship in scientific, linguistic, and historical study.

Mr. Franklin has availed himself of every original source attainable in writing this copious biography, which is practically a history of education in this country, or, rather, of the new school of education, for almost half a century. There is a good index and several portraits which add much to the charm and value of an inspiring book.

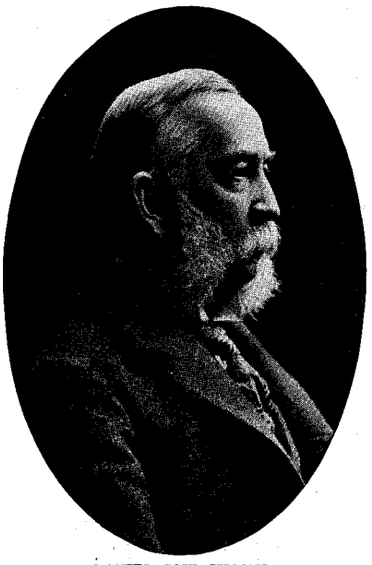
Hapgood, Hutchins. Types from City Streets. 8vo, pp. 376. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

The people of the streets, of the slums, of the Bowery, furnish Mr. Hapgood with ample material for a series of brilliant little pen pictures of the under side of life in New York. He professes sympathy with what is commonly called "low" life, but describes it in such a manner that it becomes more interesting than low, for here is human nature taking form and color from its surroundings. Here is Chuck Connors, "the supreme interpreter of Bowery talk," and "Light-fingered Jim," "the grafter"; and "the rounder," who in New York "is merely a hardened specimen of the man-about-town anywhere." In his account of newspaper work and newspaper workers in New York the author gives us much appreciative as well as searching criticism. He does not shrink from describing "the shop-girl," whether she is "the climber," "the swash-buckler in petticoats," or when she has gone wrong and changed into the "Tenderloin girl" or "the Bowery cruiser."

Every type of city life within certain strata finds a place in this portrait gallery and is set forth so vividly and dashed off with such gusto that the reader's interest is kept up to the last page. The illustrations are fresh, original, and of undoubted realistic power. Those who know New York and those who wish to know it will be equally delighted if Mr. Hapgood buttonholes them with his chatty and ever charming narrative. Yet there is true Bohemian seriousness in the story of Yahi with "his sallow long face, tawdry clothes, and talk about Maeterlinck." When Mr. Hapgood is introduced to the domestic life of this strange man of fancy and intellect he remarks: "I left the flat with the reflection that the civilized point of view was a trivial one after all; and that Yahi at heart was not 'yellow' a bit." Equally interesting is his account of "A Victim of Walt Whitman," who changed his Puritanism into animalism on reading "Leaves of Grass," "using the healthy freedom of Walt's message to bolster up an unhealthy course of life." If we might be permitted to compare Mr. Hapgood's work with the larger, more complex, and dramatic canvases of Victor Hugo, we should be tempted to characterize this picture of New York life as "Les Miserables" in water color.

Harvard Classics. Edited by Charles W. Eliot. 50 vols., small 8vo. New York: P. F. Collier & Son.

This is the famous "five-foot shelf" of President Eliot, of which an inaccurate impression was derived from the earliest announcement of the books composing it.



DANIEL COIT GILMAN,
Of whom a Life by Fabian Franklin is reviewed elsewhere.

President Eliot has declared that his aim was "to provide the means of obtaining such a knowledge of ancient and modern literature as seems essential to the twentieth-century idea of the cultivated man." He did not seek to select the hundred, or the fifty, "best books in the world," but rather to "present so ample and characteristic a record of the stream of the world's thought that the observant reader's mind shall be enriched, refined, and fertilized by it."

An examination of the completed work shows with what success this plan has been carried out. That success is considerable. While many of the great books of the world are found in the collection, other material used scarcely belongs to such a classification and yet is of high importance in the history of human knowledge. Examples of this will be found in volumes 30 and 38, which contain scientific papers by Faraday, Harvey, Jenner, and Pasteur; again in volume 39, which is devoted to prefaces to famous books, and in volume 43 composed of American historical documents, such as Columbus's letter, the Mayflower contract, and Lincoln's first inaugural.

Dr. Eliot believes that a faithful and considerate reading of these books "will give any man the essentials of a liberal education, even if he can devote to them but fifteen minutes a day." Buyers of books who were disappointed in the first announcement made of the contents of this collection should secure a complete catalog of it now, provided they wish to form an adequate judgment as to its merits. That first announcement was incomplete and very misleading. The list now ready will correct many misapprehensions.

Heitland, W. E. The Roman Republic 3 vols., 8vo, pp. 355 + 534 + 563. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $10.

The present is not a history of Rome in a narrative form, but rather a history of Roman political institutions, their origin, development, and decay until the rise of the Empire. The tendency of historical studies has turned in this direction for some years, and the people and their institutions, not the biographies and battles of great men, have engrossed the attention of historians. This way of writing history has the advantage of leaving the writer free to discard what is mythical and to confine himself to actuality. As an illustration of his method we may take Mr. Heitland's first volume. Here he gives an exceedingly clear account of the physical geography, the ethnography, and the religion of Italy as they have been determined by the most recent historical and archeological researches. Next comes an account of Rome, with no mention of Romulus. More important are the facts that the city was easily fortifiable, situated in an agricultural district, and only fifteen miles from the sea. Thus the Romans became husbandmen and could easily communicate with the seaboard of the Mediterranean.

In the social and political grouping of the Roman population, which consisted of a blend of Aryan races, the foundation was the family, under full control of the father. As described with its line of male, and not of female, succession, the family was a Sabine and not a Latin institution. The whole community was divided into three tribes. These comprized a certain number of *curiæ* which in turn formed a group of *gentes*. This arrangement facilitated the distribution of civic rights and duties. When this author comes to discuss the regal period he confines himself to a description of what a Roman king was, and what the political institutions of kingship meant. In connection with what he calls the "corrupted annals" of Rome's early period he makes the following wise and cautious remarks, which contrast favorably with the views of the latest Italian historian of Rome:

"We must remember that unhistorical stories may at times have a historical value. Fiction may give us an insight into a people's ideals, and this is strikingly the case with the Roman legends. They were the usual food of the Roman youth, and they tell us much of the temper of the old Roman people. The characters are mostly, perhaps all, real persons; the details largely fiction."

He cites as example the stories of Mucius, Cloelia, Virginia, Cincinnatus, etc. The founding of the consulate and republic lead the author to treat of Roman legislation, the prætorship, and the magistracy with all its offices. Then come the army, which in its full discipline and strength was first tested in the Punic wars. At the beginning of the struggle with Carthage Rome had a vast

(*Continued on page* 214)

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LARGER BRAKE DRUMS. Larger brake drums giving greatly increased efficiency. Contracting and expanding double acting brakes, both equalized.

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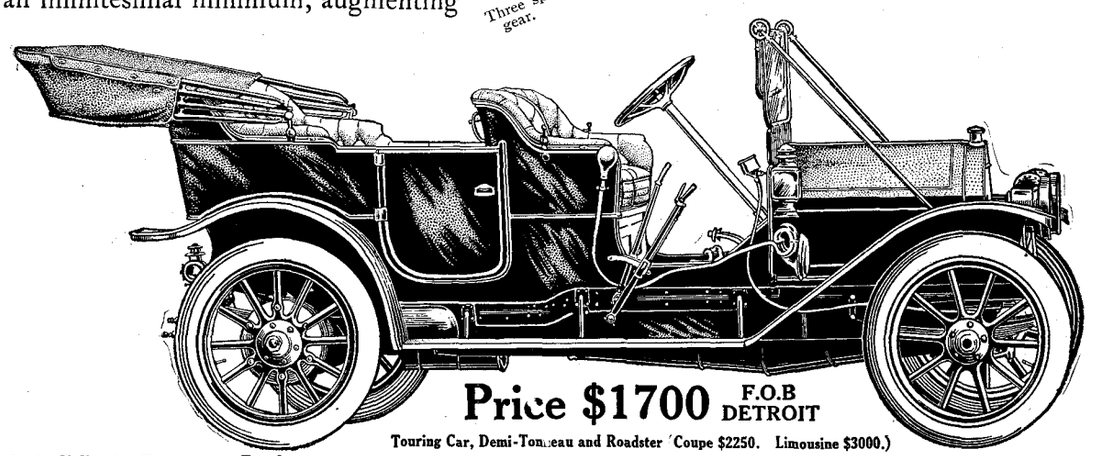

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 212)

army but no generals of note. The Carthaginians had a great general, but an inferior army. The experiences of the Punic wars produced for Italy a fleet and a Scipio. A very fine chapter on the lull that succeeded the Punic wars and the effect of those wars on the morals of the people and upon the power of the executive prepares us for the succeeding account of Roman conquest in the Mediterranean basin, including the Gallic, Iberian, and Asiatic wars. This writer shows very plainly that the foreign conquests of the Republic led indirectly to its downfall. A body of men were developed which really were superior to the civil power.

The great soldier could command the situation and defy the Senate. The Roman Republic tottered to its fall when Cæsar crossed the Rubicon. Mr. Heitland's estimate of Cæsar as the principal and most vital figure in that climax which brought in the empire is most thoughtful and brilliant. We have no space to quote it, but we commend it to the attention of our readers. The estimate of the writers, who represent the sentiment and spirit of Republican Rome in poetry, history, and jurisprudence, is done with great power, lucidity, and point. We have read these three volumes with a feeling of admiration.

Hutchins, Frank and Cortelle. Houseboating on a Colonial Waterway. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 299. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Kennan, George. Tent Life in Siberia. 8vo, pp. 482. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The publication in the sixties of George Kennan's book on Siberia caused a memorable sensation and he became the lion of the hour. His experiences at that time were as unique as those of Stanley in Africa or Sven Hedin in Tibet. The present work is a much-enlarged addition of the original volume. It includes afterthoughts and revisions which make it a true picture of the travel and adventure which the traveler experienced among arctic nomads and settlers in Siberia and Kamchatka. The illustrations are good, but scarcely so good as the author's literary description of the grandeur which characterizes the scenery of the North. The Cossacks mounted on reindeer, the dogs dragging the sled through the snow, the wife entering her house by the roof, the reindeer-sled and the groups of strange peoples and strange dwellings form subjects for some thirty illustrations. There are also maps which inform the reader and tempt him to take a voyage to Kamchatka. The inimitable power of Mr. Kennan as a writer of descriptive prose renders this volume something like a classic in its presentation of a remote and almost inaccessible region. The glorious mountain views, the flat and melancholy wastes of snow, the queer domestic life and customs of the people by no means destroy the human interest which Mr. Kennan takes in places where "winter barricades the realms of frost." The poet Montgomery was right when, in speaking of such places, he remarked, "Yet the mother loves her child"

Kerr, John. Scottish Education, School and University, from Early Times to 1908. 8vo, pp. 442 New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

Letters To My Son. Author's name withheld. Pp. 177. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

Women, particularly, will appreciate the vital essence of these letters, but no one can read them without feeling their fascination.

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Locke, William J. Simon the Jester. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Lyle, Eugene P. Blaze Derringer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co $1.20.

McCarthy, Justin Huntley. The O'Flynn. A Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Macleod, Fiona (William Sharp). The Sin Eater and The Washer of the Ford, and Other Legendary Moralities, The Dominion of Dreams, Under the Dark Star. Two Volumes. Frontispieces. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 *net each volume.*

Muller, J. P. The Fresh Air Book. 8vo, pp. 152. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 85 cents net.

Lieutenant Muller is recognized in Europe as the great authority on fresh-air sanitation, sun baths, and light clothing. In this brief volume he tells us what to wear, how to take care of the feet, how to cultivate sanitary gymnastics, to remedy spring lassitude and rheumatism. Everybody who wishes to be healthy and happy by natural means should read this book and practise its precepts.

Murray, Gilbert. The Iphigenia in Tauris of Euripides. 16mo, pp. 105. New York: Oxford University Press.

Nicolls, William Jasper. The Daughters of Suffolk. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 332. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Noyes, Carleton. An Approach to Walt Whitman. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 230. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

Patterson, Charles Brodie. Dominion and Power; or, The Science of Life and Living. Seventh edition, revised and enlarged, 12mo, pp. 297. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20 net.

In the preparation of this, the seventh, edition of his work, Dr. Patterson has added seven chapters to those familiar to former readers. His many books, including, as the more recent ones, "The Measure of a Man" and "The Will to be Well" are of the uplift-

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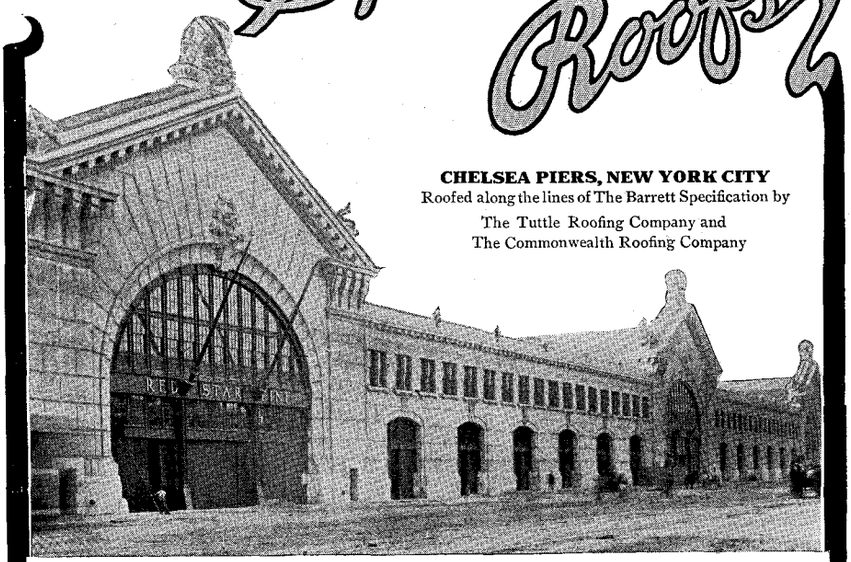

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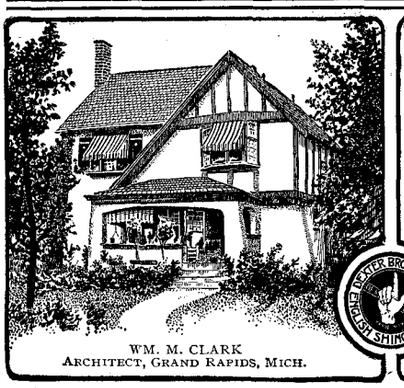

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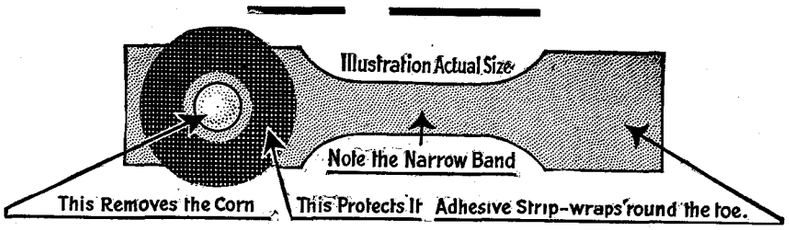

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ing class. They have found their public because they ride on what the author calls that "wave of spiritual thought and feeling that is extending to the utmost parts of the earth." He recognizes that, while ancient faiths are passing away, a new authority is coming into life—"the realized presence of God in the individual life of man." The individual soul is becoming aware that it rules its own kingdom and thus possesses both dominion and power. The aim of his book is "to make the burdens of life lighter by bringing new joy and hope into life."

Perry, Lawrence. Dan Merrithew. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 285. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. $1.50.

Sichel, Walter. Sterne: a Study. 8vo, pp. 360. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50.

Laurence Sterne was born at Clonwell in Ireland. His father was an officer in the British army, and young Laurence, passing from garrison to garrison in Ireland and England, early attained a pretty varied knowledge of life as it existed in the early eighteenth century. After taking his degree at Cambridge in 1736 he settled down to pastoral work in which his Rabelaisian wit was exhibited in his somewhat eccentric sermonizing. He was a favorite at the tables of the rollicking country squires of Yorkshire, and read at least as much of Cervantes and the romance writers as he did of the Fathers. When the first two volumes of "Tristram Shandy" appeared in 1759 he found himself suddenly famous. His "Sentimental Journey" was an artificial outcome of his tour through France and Italy in 1765. The work before us is perhaps the first serious study of this Aristophanic genius which we have met with. We call Sterne Aristophanic because he has the elegant persiflage of the Attic comedian, combined with the lyric sentimentality exhibited by the airy grace and delicacy with which Aristophanes, almost against his will-power, proves himself to have been an imitator of that very Euripides whose effeminacy he loved to deride. Thackeray lived in an age which laughed or howled Byron out of existence and made Puritanism the standard of literary criticism. The author of "Vanity Fair" has, accordingly, done scant justice to Sterne, whom he nevertheless imitated.

Sterne died of consumption, from which he had long suffered in a life which was one "long disease," as Pope said of himself. He has been as popular in France as in his own country and certainly was the most original of British humorists who had then appeared, tho Mr. Sichel shows that his so-called originality sometimes appears to have been the result of plagiarism. The portraits and other illustrations of this "Study" are good, and the work is completed by a capital index.

Sienkiewicz, Henry. Whirlpools. Translated from the Polish by Max A. Drezmal. Pp. 390. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

In "Whirlpools" Sienkiewicz has again used modern Poland for a background. In connection with a socialist uprising he has portrayed the keen suffering and struggles of warring elements. Poland, "buried beneath the whirlpools of sand, possesses a bottomless depth of suffering,"—also a loyalty which says: "We will set our teeth and will continue to suffer for Thee, and will not renounce Thee nor Hope." The story is told with the author's customary power and directness; the dialog is often brilliant, and a searching light is shed on the motives and actions of an interesting group of characters in the development of an absorbing love story to its inevitable, if not quite satisfactory, conclusion.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW IT FEELS TO FALL INTO A FOREST

IN a recent issue we quoted from a German correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* a thrilling account of the wreck of the airship *Deutschland*. Mr. G. W. Price, a correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who was on board, takes a calmer view of the experience. He indicates that the ship was so comfortable and so well manned that the passengers scarcely realized the danger. He writes:

To fight a losing battle with a hurricane for nine hours on end; to fall in a few seconds through four thousand feet of empty air, with the certainty that did one chance to come down in one of the clearings of the forest—and there was a large clearing eighty yards away from where we struck—extinction would be the result—these sound like exciting experiences. Indeed, it is only after reading a large number of accounts of our adventure by people who were not with us that I realize just how desperately exciting it really ought to have been. I have read how, with blanched faces, we stared into each other's eyes in sickly horror as the earth rushed up to meet us; how we huddled together in terror at impending death; how, with quivering lips, each exhorted his fellow to courage in the moment of peril, and how, when the danger was over, we broke into exclamations of thankfulness at our reprieve from destruction.

It goes to my heart to discredit these soul-stirring stories. Of course, at the absolute instant of that crash into the tree-tops we became for the moment extremely scared human beings, and hung on grimly to the uprights of the cabin, bracing ourselves against the end that seemed so near. The lively appreciation of danger that filled my own mind at this instant was mingled with wild calculation as to the possible results of a "header" through the open windows of the cabin into the tossing tree-tops below. The moment after it was over these reflections were in turn succeeded by speculation as to whether the gas in the balloon would explode and complete the work the hurricane had begun.

As a matter of fact it would have been difficult for the most fearful not to take confidence from the cool courage of the splendid fellows of the *Deutschland's* crew—tried veterans of the air all of them, with the frank, buoyant glance of men who daily stake

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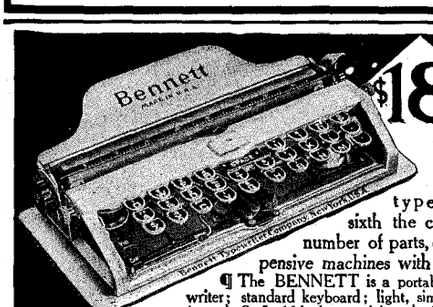

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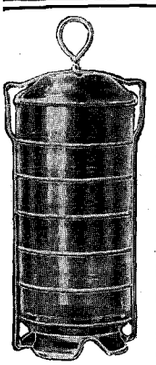

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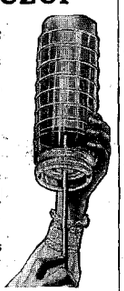

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their lives in a contest of their own skill and daring against the strength of the elements. There was the director of the company, an engineer, Herr Colsmann, an immense fellow, standing six feet two, with deep chest and broad thick shoulders. He has the tight lips of a self-reliant man, drawn down at the corners in a grim way that he has acquired by looking frequently and closely into the face of physical peril. His cheeks are scarred by the *schläger* slashes he received in the duels of his student days. There was his fellow director, Herr Eckener, a sunburnt man, with a light brown beard and the activity of a topgallant hand. There were the officers of the ship, who fought the storm for nine wild hours—Captain Kahlenberg, a weather-beaten military officer; Lieutenant Wagner, a dashing young sailor; and Engineer Dürr, Count Zeppelin's oldest lieutenant, a long, lean, black-bearded man with a stump where the middle finger of his right hand used to be. It was the coolness of these men that braced us all against the unfamiliar perils among which we found ourselves.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Her Responsibility.—"Susannah," asked the preacher, when it came her turn to answer the usual question in such cases, "do you take this man to be your wedded husband, for better or for worse——"

"Jes' as he is, pahson," she interrupted; "jes' as he is. Ef he gits any bettah Ah'll know de good Lawd's gwine to take 'im; an' ef he gits any wusser, w'y, Ah'll tend to 'im myself."—*Youth's Companion.*

Ready Relief.—PHYSICIAN—"Have you any aches or pains this morning?"

PATIENT—"Yes, Doctor; it hurts me to breathe; in fact, the only trouble now seems to be with my breath."

PHYSICIAN—"All right. I'll give you something that will soon stop that."—*Good Housekeeping.*

A Warning.—The recent publication of the memoirs of a celebrated English university professor, Oscar Browning, recalls a famous epigram—said to be one of the most admirable ever composed.

It was perpetrated by a brilliant pupil, J. K. Stephen, upon the professor, who was somewhat inclined to corpulency.

O. B., oh be obedient
To nature's stern decrees;
For tho you be but one O. B.,
You may be too obese!
—*Youth's Companion.*

His Ancestry.—King Edward was very fond of his eldest grandson, and liked talking to him. When the little Prince was eleven his grandfather asked him what he was studying in his history lesson, and was told, "Oh, all about Perkin Warbeck." The King asked, "Who was Perkin Warbeck?" and the lad replied, "He pretended that he was the son of a king. But he wasn't; he was the son of respectable parents."—*Tit-Bits.*

In Case of a Rush.—PROSPECTIVE TENANT—"No, I'm afraid this flat would be too small. I might want to grow a beard."—*Life.*

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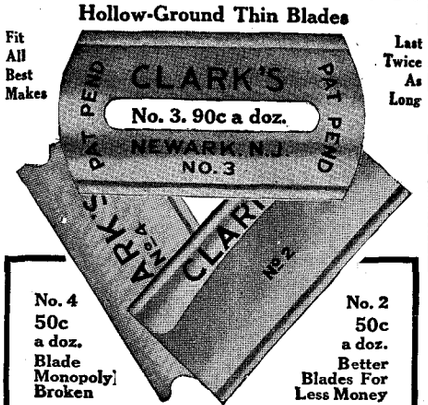

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A Wise Bullet.—Cooper drew his revolver and fired two shots. One of the bullets took effect in the forehead of the assailant and he dropt to the cement walk. The other fled.—News item in the Chicago *Daily Journal.*

Encouragement.—TATTERED TIMOTHY—"I've been trampin' four years, ma'am, an' it's all 'cause I heard that the doctors recommended walkin' as the best exercise."

MRS. PRIM—"Well, the doctors are right. Walk along."—*Tit-Bits.*

Colognial.—MRS. OLDBLUDDE—"I hear that you have very fine Colonial furniture in the house you have rented."

MRS. NEWRICH—"I don't know, ma'am, but we've been to Cologne, and I never saw any like it there."—*Town Topics.*

Higher Education.—GERALD—"I have never kissed a girl before."

GERALDINE—"You have come to the wrong place; I'm not running a preparatory school."—*Town Topics.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 22.—The Prussian Minister of the Interior is reported to have ordered the expulsion of 21 American and English Mormon missionaries from Germany.

July 23.—The English suffragettes hold a monster demonstration in London.

July 25.—It is reported that during the last ten days Russia has expelled 941 Jews from Kief and its suburbs; records show 7,593 expulsions since May 14.

July 27.—Dispatches state that the British Government may fortify Trinidad owing to the recent discoveries of petroleum and the strategic importance of the island in relation to the Panama Canal.

July 28.—It is announced that Germany has declined to respond to the request of Madriz's Foreign Minister for intervention in Nicaragua against the alleged interference of the United States.

Much cholera is being reported in Russia; there have been 5,979 deaths in the past week.

Hay Fever and Asthma

Sufferers from these two afflictions can be greatly relieved by the use of a little device which we will send to any address to be tested 7 days before you decide to keep it.

This device filters the air. The dust, pollen and other foreign matter, which produce irritation that causes Hay Fever and the paroxysms of Asthma, are eliminated. Relief is immediate. The delicate membranes of the nasal cavities are rested and protected so that the affected parts have an opportunity to regain their normal powers of resistance. This device is not a cure, but it gives relief instantly. Thousands are in use. They are not annoying and cannot be seen when worn.

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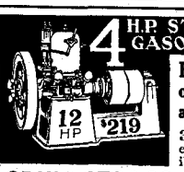

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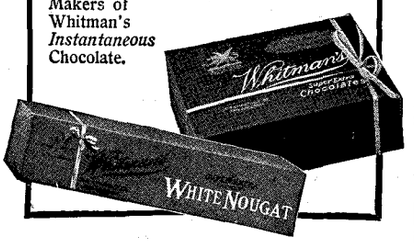

According to dispatches the Vatican has refused to negotiate with Spain for the revision of the Concordat unless the decree against religious societies is withdrawn.

Domestic

July 23.—The crew and passengers of the Southern Pacific steamer *Momus*, afire off the Florida coast, are rescued by aid summoned by wireless telegraph.

Twenty-five hundred naval reserves begin a cruise of instruction under the direction of the Navy Department.

The nominees on the Pennsylvania State Republican ticket are formally notified of their nomination at Pittsburg; Congressman J. K. Tener is the nominee for Governor.

July 24.—It is announced at Washington that the public domain of the United States now includes 731,000,000 acres.

The Texas Democratic State Convention nominates O. B. Colquitt for Governor.

July 25.—The report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration shows that 1,041,570 foreigners landed in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1910.

At a meeting of bankers in New York a new system of issuing domestic and foreign bills of lading to prevent cotton frauds is formulated.

July 26.—The Nebraska Democratic State Convention at Grand Island rejects William J. Bryan's county option plank by a vote of 465 to 394 and is considered to have deposed him as leader; the Republican Convention adopts a county option plank and is reported to have indorsed the Taft administration while declaring for "insurgency" and against "Cannonism."

July 27.—The Ohio Republican State Convention at Columbus nominates Warren G. Harding of Marion for Governor; the platform commends the Taft administration and endorses Mr. Taft for reelection in 1912.

July 28.—The Minnesota Democratic State Convention nominates John Lind for Governor.

The Independent State Convention in Pennsylvania nominates William H. Berry for Governor and adopts the name Keystone Party; the platform attacks existing political conditions.

Recent Census Returns

Adams Co., Ill., containing Quincy,	64,588, a loss of 2,470
Belleville, Ill.	21,122, a gain of 3,638
Central Falls, R. I.	22,754, a gain of 6,587
Chautauqua Co., N. Y., containing Jamestown and Dunkirk	105,126, a gain of 16,812
Columbus, O.	181,548, a gain of 44.6%
Cranston, R. I.	21,171, a gain of 7,828
Cumberland, R. I.	10,107, a gain of 1,182
East Providence, R. I.	15,808, a gain of 3,670
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547, a gain of 28,892
Enid, Okla	13,799
Jackson, Miss.	21,262, a gain of 13,446
Lynchburg, Va	29,494
Muskogee, Mich	25,278
Newport, R. I.	27,149, a gain of 5,115
Oklahoma City, Okla.,	64,205, a gain of 540%
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622, a gain of 12,391
Peoria, Ill.	66,950, a gain of 10,850
Providence, R. I.	224,326, a gain of 27.8%
Pueblo, Col.	44,395, a gain of 57.7%
Rhode Island	542,674, a gain of 26.6%
Texas, 45 counties	700,755, a gain of 226,417
Warwick, R. I.	26,629, a gain of 5,313
Washington, D. C.	331,069, a gain of 19%
Wilmington, Del.	87,411, a gain of 14.3%
Woonsocket, R. I.	38,125, a gain of 9,921

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